Reformation having now got ſome footing in Scotland, the famous George Wiſhart having then lately ſuffered for them at the ſtake, and that train of combuſtibles beginning now to be laid at the foundation of the Catholic Church, which John Knox ſoon after ſet into an exploſion, Mr Wilſon was aware of the difficulties which he ſhould have to contend with on his return. He had therefore recourſe to his friend and patron the Cardinal Sadolet, at that time in Rome. He wrote to requeſt his advice, in what manner he ſhould conduct himſelf betwixt religious parties in his own country. We find the anſwer in the 16th Book of Sadolet's Epiſtles, dated 1546. The gravity and dignified tone of ſome parts of it, ſo characteriſtic of the high and ſacred ſtation of its author, will, I doubt not, give you pleaſure. I ſhall therefore make no ſcruple of lengthening this letter, by the tranſlation of a paſſage or two. After many kind expreſſions of regard and eſteem for his correſpondent, and high commendation of his orthodox principles, the Cardinal tells him, "that ſuch diſſenſions as had ariſen in the Church of Scotland, had been foretold in the Scriptures; that they were ſuffered by God for the trial of our faith and perſeverance—but he doubted not "that in thoſe, as in former days, every good and ſerious man would reſolutely and piouſly defend the holy mother church." Then, after condemning, in ſtrong terms, the imprudence and madneſs of thoſe who could abandon the Catholic Church, ſupported as it had been by the conſent and authority of ſo many holy fathers, he addreſſes himſelf directly to his correſpondent in the following terms: "I perſuade, exhort, and counſel you to perſevere in the footſteps of your anceſtors, and to give the ſanction of your own obſervance to thoſe things which the church hath reſolved, decreed, and obſerved for ſo many ages; conſidering them as the decrees of the holy ſpirit, her perpetual guardian, the teacher of all truth; and that you employ the gifts of genius and learning with which God hath bleſſed you, to preſerve thoſe, with whom you ſhall live, as far as poſſible, in the true faith and religion, manifeſting your zeal as becomes the Chriſtian calling. Thus will you purſue the ſtraighteſt way that leads to eternal ſalvation, &c."

Full, it is probable, of ſentiments ſimilar to theſe of the Cardinal's letter, Mr Wilſon had now determined upon his journey to Scotland, and, not long after, he ſet forward upon it; but falling ſick at Vienne in Dauphiny, his progreſs was ſuddenly ſtopt. His diſorder increaſed beyond the power of medical relief; all hope of once more ſeeing his native ſoil, and affectionately greeting ſuch of his relatives and of the friends of his youth, whom he hoped ſtill to have found among the living, were in a few days cut off for ever. Thus expired he on the banks of the Rhone, 1547, and entered into the real and unceaſing enjoyment of that tranquility, to which his genius had been conſecrating a temple in viſion.

Buchanan has paid a pleaſing tribute to his worth.

Hic muſis, Voluſene, jaces, chariſſime, ripam
Ad Rhodani; terrâ quam procul a patria?
Hoc meruit virtus tua, tellus, quæ fuit altrix
Virtutum, ut cineres conderet illa tuos *.

Beſides the work mentioned in the courſe of Mr Wilſon's life, he wrote a book of Latin poems, printed at London in 1619, 4to.—Commentatio Theologica, in Aphoriſmos diſſecta, per Sebaſt. Gryphæum. 1539, 8vo.—Philoſophiæ Ariſtotelicæ Synopſis, Lib. iv. Whether this laſt article ever appeared in print, I do not know.

* Will the Engliſh reader accept the following attempt at a tranſlation?

From home far diſtant, on a foreign ſhore,
Sleep'ſt thou, my Wilſon, dear to all the Nine?
Thy native land, which gave thee virtue's lore,
Had beſt deſerv'd thy aſhes to inſhrine.

European Mag.

CHARACTER OF HENRY VII.

FROM HENRY'S HISTORY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

HENRY VII. was in ſtature a little above the middle ſize, ſlender, ſtrong, and active. His deportment was, in general, grave, reſerved, and ſtately; but

he could put on a ſmiling countenance, and aſſume a gracious engaging manner, when he ſaw convenient. In perſonal courage he was not defective, but it was attended with caution, and not of the imperious enterpriſing kind. Though he ſometimes threatened, he never really intended to engage in any foreign war; becauſe he knew it was exceedingly expenſive, and peculiarly dangerous to a prince with a diſputed title and diſcontented ſubjects. From theſe conſiderations, rather than from timidity, he cultivated peace with all the neighbouring princes. In application to buſineſs he was indefatigable, and deſcended to the moſt minute details. He was his own miniſter, impenetrably ſecret in all his ſchemes, and preſcribed to his ſervants the part they were to act, without acquainting them with his views. His underſtanding was good, but neither very quick nor comprehenſive; but he ſupplied the want of quickneſs by mature deliberation; and the ſucceſs with which all his meaſures were crowned, procured him the name of the Solomon of the age, and a very high reputation for wiſdom, both at home and abroad. He has been highly admired for diminiſhing the exorbitant power of the great barons, which had often endangered the crown and oppreſſed the people. This he certainly endeavoured, and in part accompliſhed. But it was far from being a difficult taſk. The civil wars had ruined two-thirds of the great families, and at his acceſſion there were only twenty-ſeven temporal peers in England. The great defects in the character of this prince, proceeded not from the weakneſs of his head, but the hardneſs of his heart, which was exceedingly ſelfiſh and unfeeling; little ſuſceptible of the impreſſions of love, friendſhip, pity, or any generous benevolent affection. He was an unkind huſband to an amiable conſort; never had a friend, and ſeldom forgave an enemy. As a ſon, he treated his venerable mother with formal reſpect, but allowed her no influence; as a father, he was careful, but not affectionate; as a maſter, he was far from being generous. His vexatious exactions of various kinds, his ſeverity to Sir William Stanley, and his cruelty to the innocent Earl of Warwick, have procured him, and not unjuſtly, the odious name of tyrant. An inordinate love of money, and an unrelenting hatred to the houſe of York, were his ruling paſſions, and the chief ſources of all his vices, and of all his troubles.

NATIONAL PHYSIOGNOMY.

THAT there is national phyſiognomy, as well as national character, is undeniable. Whoever doubts this fact, can never have obſerved men of different nations, nor compared the inhabitants of the extreme confines of any two. Compare a Negro and an Engliſhman, a native of Lapland and an Italian, a Frenchman and an Inhabitant of Terra del Fuego. Examine their forms, countenances, characters, and minds. Their difference will be eaſily ſeen, though it will ſometimes prove very difficult to deſcribe it ſcientifically.

It ſeems probable, that we ſhall diſcover what is national in the countenance better from the ſight of an individual firſt, than of a whole people; at leaſt, ſo it appears to me, from my own experience. Individual countenances diſcover more the characteriſtic of a whole nation, than a whole nation does that which is national in individuals.

French.—I am leaſt able to characterize the French. They have no trait ſo bold as the Engliſh, nor ſo minute as the Germans. I know them, chiefly, by their teeth, and their laugh. The French claſs is that of the ſanguine, in the temperament of nations. Frivolous, benevolent, and oſtentatious, the Frenchman forgets not his inoffenſive parade till old age has made him wiſe. At all times diſpoſed to enjoy life, he is the beſt of companions. He pardons himſelf much, and therefore pardons others, if they will but grant that they are foreigners, and he is a Frenchman. His gait is dancing, his ſpeech without accent, and his ear incurable. His imagination purſues

sues the consequence of small things with the rapidity of the moment-hand of a stop-watch, but seldom gives those loud, strong, reverberating strokes, which announce new discoveries to the world. Wit is his inheritance. His countenance is open, and speaks, at first sight, a thousand pleasant, amiable things. Silent he cannot be, either with eye, tongue, or feature. His eloquence is often deafening, but his good-humour casts a veil over all his failings. His form is equally distinct from that of other nations, and difficult to describe. No other has so little of the firm or deep traits, or so much motion. He is all appearance, all gesture: therefore, the first impression seldom deceives, but declares who and what he is. His imagination is incapable of high flights, and the sublime in all arts is to him offence. Hence his dislike of whatever is antique, in art or in literature; his bad ear for genuine music; his blindness to the higher beauties of painting. His last most marking trait is, that he is astonished at every thing; and cannot comprehend how it is possible for men to be otherwise than they are at Paris.

Dutch.—The Dutch I discover by the rotundity of the head, and the weakness of the hair. A Dutchman is tranquil, patient, confined, and appears to will nothing. His walk and eye are long silent; and an hour of his company seems scarcely to produce a thought. He is little troubled by the tide of passions; and will contemplate, unmoved, the parading streamers of all nations sailing before his eyes. Quiet and competence are his gods; those arts, therefore, which can procure these blessings, alone employ his faculties. His laws, political and commercial, have originated in that spirit of security which maintains him in the possession of what he has gained. He is tolerant in all that relates to opinion, if he be but left peaceably to enjoy his property, and to assemble at the meeting-house of his sect. The character of the ant is so applicable to the Dutch, that to this literature itself conforms in Holland. All poetical powers, exerted in great works or small, are foreign to this nation. They endure pleasure from the perusal of poetry, but they produce none. I speak of the United Provinces, and not of the Flemings, whose jovial character is in the midway between the Italian and French. The characteristic of a Dutchman is, I believe, a high forehead, half-open eyes, full nose, hanging cheeks, wide open mouth, fleshy lips, broad chin, and large ears.

From Lavater.

ON SUPERSTITION.

WHEN alarms of a serious tendency appear to be spreading in society, by the dangerous vehicle of a religious enthusiasm, industriously disseminated in weak minds, a rational enquiry into the true nature of Superstition, can never be deemed unseasonable; for, though "the wisdom of this world is, no doubt, foolishness with God;" it is only on account of the comparatively small degree which the wisest of mankind possess, and not, as has been absurdly supposed, because wisdom is folly. The genuine objects of a Christian's faith, are not *contrary* to human reason, but *above* it.

Precisely to define Superstition is, perhaps, no easy task. By some it has been ascribed to those only who believe *every* thing; and, by others, to all who believe *any* thing. Truth seldom resides in extremes; and each of these notions, for they are nothing more, may with little hesitation, and without hazard, be pronounced erroneous. A man may be superstitious, yet not believe *every* thing; and he certainly may believe *many* things, yet not be superstitious. It may probably be with safety advanced, however the boldness of the position at first staggers the understanding—that Superstition, in some of its innumerable shapes, haunts the mind of every human existence. The savage, and the sage, are both subject to its influence, though certainly in very different degrees; and, indeed, it is sometimes difficult to decide, whether rudeness or refinement has the advantage: if the one appears more gross, which does

does not always happen, the other is indiſputably the leaſt excuſable; and there is in this, as in all other unprejudiced contemplations of nature, abundant cauſe for humility to the moſt cultivated enquirer.

Superſtition, in the ſenſe here conſidered, ſignifies an impulſe of fear or apprehenſion on the mind, without any viſible or rational cauſe; for, the inſtant it can be demonſtrated rational, it ceaſes to be Superſtition, properly ſo called. Thus the genuine Chriſtian, contrary to what has been uſually imagined, is in reality leſs tinctured with this mental infirmity than any other human being; ſince "he knows in whom he has believed:" while the haughty and preſumptuous man, arrogating to himſelf the name of a philoſopher, and blaſphemouſly ſetting revelation at defiance, trembles in ſecret at ſuch ſuperſtitions, as an honeſt and a humble heathen, who only—

"Sees God in clouds, and hears him in the wind,"

would diſdain to harbour in his boſom. The ſceptic, in fact, poſſeſſes the true ſatanic ſpirit. He knows, that there is a God; but, like every infernal being, he labours to ſow doubts in the minds of the weak and the wavering, over whom it is his conſtant aim finally to reign triumphant, and thus become himſelf the object of their admiration, which is only another word for *adoration!* Horrid, and abominable, as this character of the ſceptic may appear, it is not exaggerated: for the denial of all revelation, is nothing ſhort of diaboliſm! The Chriſtian walks humbly with his Maker; certain of nothing, but what He has thought proper to reveal. If he feels his faculties limited, which he cannot fail to do, he reflects that he is yet in an imperfect ſtate; that no requiſite knowledge is with-held from him; and, that the wiſh to be "wiſe above what is written," would be preſumptuous and ſinful. What his Bible will not teach him, he is by no means anxious to learn: it is his guide through life; it is the reconciler of his difficulties; the ſolace of his affliction; and his hope of glory.

What a treaſure, then, is loſt, by thoſe flagitious characters, who prefer their own wiſdom, as it is falſely called, to the wiſdom of God; that glorious emanation of divine knowledge benignantly beſtowed to illumine our path, as we traverſe the perilous wilds of a darkened world, in our pilgrimage from this temporary abode of wretchedneſs, to the happy and eternal regions of immortal light! To the neglect of this divine guide, in countries denominated Chriſtian, may be attributed all national crimes and their conſequences, all public and private calamities to empires and to ſtates, to governors and to governed, to families and to individuals. The conſcious heart, enervated by licentiouſneſs, and ſinking under a ſenſe of accumulated guilt, loſes its confidence in the boundleſs mercy of an inſulted God; and man, thus eſtranged from his Maker, is "carried away by every wind of doctrine;" liſtens to every deluſion; imbibes every doubt; and is filled with Superſtition.

In this ſituation of things, impoſtors ariſe; the harveſt of credulity is ripe, and the worſt confuſion that can be predicted from the univerſality of vice, of inſanity, and folly, bids fair for accompliſhment. Fear propagates fear with incalculable fecundity; the dreamers of dreams, and the ſeers of viſions, diſtract one another; like children in a winter evening, they alarm each other, with abſurd tales of goblins, till themſelves dread the dark; natural appearances are magnified into prodigies; every exhalation is a fiery meteor, or a blazing comet; thunder and lightning, are the dreadful artillery of Divine vengeance; and the aurora boreaſis, the mere day-break of more northern climes, the active operations of ſanguinary armies portentouſly depicted in the heavens. Ghoſts are ſeen in every church-yard, and noiſes heard in every large and lonely houſe. Every poor old woman is a witch, every idiot a conjuror; and every inſane victim of ſuperſtitious melancholy, as well as every bold blaſphemer, claims to be conſidered as a prophet; and, what ſeems leſs wonderful, has the impious claim allowed, even by the wicked who diſbelieve the ſacred writings, as well as the

the weak, who neglect to examine thoſe infallible diſcriminators between true and falſe prophets.

To eradicate every Superſtition from the human mind, is not the work of man; with the ſincere Chriſtian character, however, like every other infirmity of our nature, little will remain, and none that need diſturb his tranquillity. The calamities of life, he is taught to expect, and he is likewiſe inſtructed how to bear them. Armed with his Bible, he can ſucceſsfully combat every evil, and infallibly detect every error. In whatever way the moſt ſpecious denunciations may be impreſſed, and by whomſoever they may be pronounced, if they contradict or deny a ſingle ſentence recorded in that book—or, if the pretended prophet aſſume any part of the character of Him who is already known to have appeared—all his predictions may be ſafely deſpiſed, and himſelf pronounced a monſter or a madman. *By Sir John Ramſea.*

HOGARTH'S LAST PAINTING.

A FEW months before this ingenious artiſt was ſeized with the malady which deprived ſociety of one of its moſt diſtinguiſhed ornaments, he propoſed to his matchleſs pencil the work he has entitled a TAIL PIECE; the firſt idea of which, is ſaid to have been ſtarted in company, while the convivial glaſs was circulating round his own table. "My next undertaking," ſaid Hogarth, "ſhall be the *end of all things*."—"If that be the caſe," replied one of his friends, "your *buſineſs will be finiſhed*, for there will be an end of the *painter*"—"There *will* ſo!" anſwered Hogarth, ſighing heavily; "and, therefore, the ſooner *my work is done*, the better." Accordingly, he began the next day; and continued his deſign, with a diligence that ſeemed to indicate an apprehenſion he ſhould not live till he had completed it. This, however, he did, in the moſt ingenious manner; by grouping every thing which could denote the *end of all things*. A broken bottle—an old broom worn to the ſtump—the butt end of an old muſket—a cracked bell—a bow unſtrung—a crown tumbled in pieces—towers in ruins—the *ſign-poſt* of a tavern, called the World's End, tumbling—the moon in her wane—the map of the globe burning—a gibbet falling, the body gone, and the chains which held it dropping down—Phœbus and horſes dead in the clouds—a veſſel wrecked—Time with his hour-glaſs and ſcythe broken; and a tobacco-pipe in his mouth, the laſt whiff of ſmoke going out—a play book opened, with *Exeunt Omnes* ſtampt in the corner—an empty purſe—and a ſtatute of bankruptcy taken out againſt Nature.—"So far, ſo good," cried Hogarth; "nothing remains but this," taking his pencil in a ſort of prophetic fury, and daſhing off the ſimilitude of a *painter's pallet broken*. "FINIS!" exclaimed Hogarth, "*the deed is done! all is over!*"—It is remarkable, and little known, perhaps, that he died in about a month after finiſhing this Tail Piece having never again taken the pallet in his hand.

DESCRIPTION OF A ROUT.

LADY A—, Lady G—, or Lady L—, or any other *toniſh* lady, chuſes a diſtant night, which may not interpoſe with any other *rout*, but which, if poſſible, may claſh with ſome public amuſement, and make a noiſe in the world. She iſſues cards, intimating that on the night ſpecified, "ſhe ſees company." Theſe cards are ſent to ſeveral hundred people; not becauſe they are relations, friends, or acquaintance; but becauſe ſhe has ſeen them, or becauſe their preſence will give an *eclat* to the thing.

Before eleven o'clock at night, which is *high tide*, the houſe is crowded with company of both ſexes, and of all ranks. Card tables are placed in every room in the houſe; and as many in each room as will barely leave ſpace for the players to ſit or move about. Coffee, tea, and lemonade are handed to the company.

Confuſion is the very eſſence of a *rout*; and every body who gives a *rout*, takes meaſurement of the faſhion, and not of houſe. Many more perſons are invited than

thanthe place will hold: and the Lady enjoys the inconvenience, the fatigue of the heat, and other circumſtances peculiar to a *rout*, with as much heart-felt pleaſure as a player, who hears the ſcreams and noiſe of an immenſe crowd flocking to his benefit, the blunders of ſervants, the miſſing articles of dreſs, or the tearing them; the repeated exclamations of *good God! how hot it is! bleſs me! Lady Betty, I am ready to faint! Dear me! Oh la!* &c. theſe afford exquiſite ſatisfaction to the lady of the houſe; whoſe happineſs may be deemed perfect, if ſhe hears that the ſtreet has been in an uproar, or that ſome of the nobility's ſervants have been fighting, ſome of the carriages broke, or ſome of the company robbed by pick-pockets at the door. Pharo-tables are indiſpenſible at *routs*; and theſe, as well as the cards, and other implements of gaming, are provided by a ſet of gentlemen at the other end of the town, who make a comfortable livelihood, by letting out their furniture per night.

At a *rout*, it is not neceſſary to take much notice of the lady of the houſe, either at entrance or exit; but you muſt provide a ſide at ſome table, *win* if you can; but at all events *loſe* ſomething. Very conſiderable loſſes ennoble a *rout* much: and if you can have the credit of a young heir, being done over at your *rout*, it eſtabliſhes the credit of your houſe for ever.—Such is a *rout*; and of ſuch *routs* it is not uncommon to hear, that there is no leſs than *ſix* in one night.

METHOD OF CURING HERRINGS IN THE ISLE OF MAN.

THE unloading of the boats, and carrying the fiſh to the reſpective herring-houſes, where they are thrown down under large ſheds, built for that purpoſe, are done by women. There are two men ready to ſhovel them up in *layers*, as they come in, and throw a proper quantity of ſalt over every layer. In that ſituation, they remain for ſeveral days, till it is judged they have imbibed a ſufficient quantity of it for curing, and alſo preſerving them for exportation. The next operation is waſhing them, which is done in large open baſkets, placed within very large tubs of water, where the buckets are briſkly worked about, till the fiſh are thoroughly cleanſed from the looſe ſalt and ſlime that are adhering to them.

The waſhing is a very hard work; requiring much ſtrength; therefore allotted to the men to perform. The women, however, take the baſkets from the men, and carry them into the drying-houſes, where they throw them down in heaps, there to drain a while. The next procedure is called ſpitting the fiſh. A vaſt quantity of *ſplit* hazle-ſticks, well dried and hardened by fire, is ready prepared for the purpoſe. The herrings are faſtened, or ſtrung—if no incongruity in the expreſſion—upon thoſe ſticks, by running them through their gills. The next operation is putting them up, in thoſe large drying houſes, which are fitted up with proper framings, like ſo many *ſtout upright* ladders, from the bottom to the top of the building: thoſe framings being fixed at ſuch a diſtance from each other, that a man may eaſily aſcend betwixt them, in order to convey thoſe ſpits to the *higheſt* ranges, which they fill the firſt, and ſo keep deſcending, till the whole of that partition is filled to near the bottom. The ſticks are handed up, when paſt eaſy reach from the bottom, from one perſon to another, ſtanding acroſs the opening, with one foot on each ſide; and, in the ſame method, they proceed till the whole houſe is filled.

Wood fires are then lighted up, to dry, harden, and ſmoke them ſufficiently. When that is done, they are taken down, in the ſame manner they were placed up; then taken from the ſticks, and put down *very cloſe*, into large caſks; which finiſhes the buſineſs of curing.

The drying-houſes are very lofty buildings; from twenty to thirty yards long, and upwards; with proportionable width. The cleanſings of waſhing-tubs are eſteemed a very firſt rate manure, for land; ſo are the ſweepings of every out-houſe, or room, where any part of the buſineſs is carried on. It is too valuable an article to be obtained from the herring merchants; who wiſh to diſtinguiſh their grounds with it, by a verdure uncommonly rich, and uncommonly laſting.

DIALOGUES OF THE DEAD.

(CONTINUED FROM P. 160.)

Ad. THAT I take to be a great compliment. And perhaps our preſent contrariety of opinion might make us mutually deſire the converſation of each other; ſince you are as willing to object as I am to be praiſed; and ſince I receive as commendation what you ſpeak as cenſure. However, you have allowed me to examine your notions of ſtyle, and I will not defer that topic any longer. You will doubtleſs agree with me, that ſpeech was intended to convey the ſentiments of men from one to another; and that, therefore, its firſt and moſt eſſential quality is, to be underſtood.

Jo. Yes: I admit that language muſt be intelligible; and that it was fabricated as a vehicle for human cogitation.

Ad. Since, then, we agree in this, you will alſo allow, that of two words having the ſame ſignification, an author ought to prefer the more intelligible.

Jo. I might perhaps agree with you in general upon that point. But are there not words, ſullied by the mouth of the multitude, which, from meanneſs, or vulgarity, become unſuitable to the majeſty of compoſition?

Ad. If a word, conveying an idea with meanneſs, either inherent in itſelf, or acquired by aſſociation, be compared with another word which conveys the ſame idea without meanneſs, the ſignifications of thoſe words are in ſome degree different, and therefore they are not included in my propoſition.

Jo. Perhaps you may be right. But are there not words, whoſe venerable magnitude gives them an elegance and a dignity ſuperior to that of the more diminutive parts of ſpeech? Cant words, and vulgar words, in general, are ſhort. Your friend Swift will tell you ſo.

Ad. Yes: but he will not tell me, that ſhort words are always either cant, or vulgar.—I allow, that, in certain circumſtances, even in proſe, one word may be preferable to another, for the ſound only. But I can never admit, that ſound is more valuable than ſenſe; or believe, that a reader, when he meets with a word that he does not underſtand, will think his ignorance compenſated by his diſcovering, that the word in queſtion conſiſts of ſix or ſeven ſyllables, and ends with—*ation*, or—*oſity*. If it were to be eſtabliſhed as a rule, that one expreſſion ſhould be preferred to another for the ſound merely, without its being conſidered whether common readers could underſtand it or not, we might ſoon expect to ſee the words *anſwering* and *noiſy* baniſhed from our language, that their place might be ſupplied by the Greek *poluphloiſboio* and *apameibomenos*. I muſt therefore maintain, that one word is to be choſen in preference to another for the ſake of the *ſound*, only when the ſenſe is in both exactly the ſame, and in both equally perſpicuous.

Jo. And I muſt, I think, give my aſſent to your former propoſition, thus limited and explained. But ſurely you do not mean to inſinuate, that an author muſt uſe no word which cannot, by the vulgar, be underſtood.

Ad. By no means. I know that an author may have occaſion to mention many things that the common people do not underſtand, and therefore have not language to expreſs. But I ſtill think, that he ought to prefer a word which the vulgar can underſtand, to one which they cannot, if it convey the ſame meaning with equal elegance.

Jo. I ſee that you adhere to your rule, and will oblige me to agree with you.

Ad. Do you then renounce *fragility*, *ſtentorophonick*, *detruncation*, and other unweildy favourites, whoſe ſenſe may be expreſſed in plain Engliſh words, with equal elegance, and much greater perſpicuity?

Jo. Sir, ſir, you have a puerile mode of argumentation, which you muſt have learned by converſing with the *rabble* of London in your diurnal papers: my periodical lucubrations had a loftier aim. Make me a ſpeech to confirm your doctrine, and I will confute it; write me a ſyſtem, and it ſhall be overturned; but do not haraſs me with the aſſiduous importunity of queſtion and inference, as if you

you were putting interrogatories to a ſchool-boy.

Ad. If my arguments are juſt, do not reject them as childiſh; and remember your promiſe, that you would hear me with impartiality and patience.

Jo. Well: perhaps I may be inclined to allow, that my diction might have been improved in intelligibility, by the removal of ſuch words as thoſe you object to. But where then would have been the cadence of my periods, the pomp of my ſonorous phraſeology, the——

Ad. You agreed with me, that in ſtyle, perſpicuity is the firſt thing to be conſidered; and that it is to be embelliſhed by attention to the ſound, only when that can be done without injury to the ſenſe. But, even with regard to ſound,—do you think that Virgil would have been accounted an harmonious poet, if he had continued through the whole Eneid that ſtrain of verſification, however elegant and ſublime, in which he deſcribes the ſtorm in his firſt book; or that Homer would have been, in your opinion, to be commended, if he had related the meeting of Penelope and Ulyſſes, or the parting of Hector and Andromache, with the ſame thundering impetuoſity of numbers, which he employs upon the ſtone of Siſyphus, or the horſes and chariot of Neptune?

Jo. No: I allow, that harmony of ſtyle is merely relative, and deſerves praiſe only when it ſuits the ſubject; and that the ſame ſtrain of eloquence, if too long continued, induces langour, from its want of diverſification, as well as diſplacency from the appearance of exceſſive art.

Ad. Is it your opinion, then, that the pompous uniformity of diction, which we find in the Rambler, can pleaſe by its variety; or that it can be adapted to each different ſubject, when it is equally applied to all:—to the trifling as well as the magnificent, to praiſe and to cenſure, to argument and to narrative? Do you not think, that the ſame objections may be made to the ſtructure of your ſtyle, as to the ſound; if both ought to poſſeſs, what you have given to neither, variety ſuited to the ſubject? And would not one be apt to imagine, that an author, who, by the ſound and compoſition of his language, elevates equally ſublime and familiar ideas, might run ſome riſque of falling under the imputation of bombaſt?

Jo. Sir, you grow intolerable; but when were Whigs otherwiſe? You ſtill forget, that you are not now engaged in diſquiſition with one of the populace of London. Yet I would not have you imagine, that ſuch arguments can affect or change my mind. No, ſir, if I ceaſe to anſwer, it is more from laſſitude than from conviction.

Ad. And yet my arguments are not, in my judgment, either tedious or inconcluſive. But you promiſed not to be angry or partial; and I know you too well to entertain any *ſerious* doubt of your ſincerity. A little irony now and then is a good ſeaſoning to converſation. Tell me now, my good ſir, your real opinion; and let us then amuſe ourſelves with ſome topic more ſuitable to the tranquillity of Elyſium.

Jo. Why, ſir, if you will have it, I may poſſibly allow, that you are partly in the right. If I had my ſtyle to form anew, I ſhould perhaps make it, in a greater degree, elegant without conſtraint, dignified without ambitious ornament, ſtrong without rigidity, and harmonious without elaboration.

(*To be continued.*)

MODES OF SALUTATION, AND CEREMONIOUS OBSERVANCES IN DIFFERENT NATIONS.

WHEN men (writes the compiler of *L'Eſprit des Uſages et des Coutumes,*) ſalute each other in an amicable manner, it ſignifies little whether they move a particular part of the body, or practice a particular ceremony. In theſe actions, there muſt exiſt different cuſtoms. Every nation imagines it employs the moſt reaſonable ones; but all are equally ſimple, and none are to be treated as ridiculous.

This infinite number of ceremonies may

may be reduced to two kinds; to reverences or ſalutations; and to the touch of ſome part of the human body. To bend and proſtrate oneſelf to expreſs ſentiments of reſpect, appears to be a natural motion; for terrified perſons throw themſelves on the earth when they adore inviſible beings. The affectionate touch of the perſon they ſalute, is an expreſſion of tenderneſs.

As nations decline from their ancient ſimplicity, much farce and grimace are introduced. Superſtition, the manners of a people, and their ſituation, influence the modes of ſalutation; as may be obſerved from the inſtances we collect.

Modes of ſalutation have ſometimes very different characters, and it is no unintereſting ſpeculation to examine their ſhades. Many diſplay a refinement of delicacy, while others are remarkable for their ſimplicity, or for their ſenſibility. In general, however, they are frequently the ſame in the infancy of nations, and in more poliſhed ſocieties. Reſpect, humility, fear, and eſteem, are expreſſed much in a ſimilar manner; for theſe are the natural conſequences of the organization of the body.

Theſe demonſtrations become, in time, only empty civilities, which ſignify nothing; we ſhall notice what they were originally, without reflecting on what they are.

The firſt nations have no peculiar modes of ſalutation; they know no reverences, or other compliments, or they deſpiſe and diſdain them. The Greenlanders laugh, when they ſee an European uncover his head, and bend his body before him whom he calls his ſuperior.

The Iſlanders, near the Philippines, take the hand or foot of him they ſalute, and with it they gently rub their face. The Laplanders apply their noſe ſtrongly againſt that of the perſon they ſalute. Dampier ſays, that at New Guinea they are ſatisfied in placing on their heads the leaves of trees, which have ever paſſed for ſymbols of friendſhip and peace. This is at leaſt a picturesque ſalute.

Other ſalutations are very incommodious and painful; it requires great practiſe to enable a man to be polite in an iſland ſituated in the Streights of the Sound. Houtman tells us, they ſaluted him in this odd way: "They raiſed his left foot, which they paſſed gently over the right leg, and from thence over his face." The inhabitants of the Philippines, bend their body very low, in placing their hands on their cheeks, and raiſing at the ſame time one foot in the air, with their knee bent.

An Ethiopian takes the robe of another, and ties it about his own waiſt, ſo that he leaves his friend half naked. This cuſtom of undreſſing on theſe occaſions takes other forms; ſometimes men place themſelves naked before the perſon whom they ſalute; it is to ſhew their humility, and that they are unworthy of appearing in his preſence. This was practiſed before Sir Joſeph Banks, when he received the viſit of two female Otaheitans. Their innocent ſimplicity, no doubt, did not appear immodeſt in the eyes of the *virtuoſo*.

Sometimes they only undreſs partially. The Japaneſe only take off a ſlipper; the people of Arracan, their ſandals in the ſtreet, and their ſtockings in the houſe.

In the progreſs of time, it appears ſervile to uncover oneſelf. The grandees of Spain claim the right of appearing covered before the king, to ſhew that they are not ſo much ſubjected to him as the reſt of the nation; and (this writer obſerves) we may remark that the Engliſh do not uncover their heads ſo much as the other nations of Europe.

In a word, there is not a nation, (obſerves the humourous Montaigne) even to the people who, when they ſalute, turn their backs on their friends, but that can be juſtified in their cuſtoms.

It muſt be obſerved of the negroes, that they are lovers of ludicrous actions, and thus make all their ceremonies farcical. The greater part pull the fingers till they crack. Snelgrave gives an odd repreſentation of the embaſſy which the King of Dahomy ſent to him. The ceremonies of ſalutation conſiſted in the moſt ridiculous contortions. When two negro monarchs viſit, they embrace in ſnapping three times the middle finger.

Barbarous nations frequently imprint on their ſalutations the diſpoſitions of their character. When the inhabitants of Carmena (ſays Athenæus) would ſhow a peculiar mark of eſteem, they breathed a vein, and preſented for the beverage of their friend the blood as it iſſued. The Franks tore hair from their head, and preſented it to the perſon they ſaluted. The ſlave cut his hair, and offered it to his maſter.

The Chineſe are ſingularly affected in their perſonal civilities. They even calculate the number of their reverences. Theſe are their moſt remarkable poſtures. The men move their hands in an affectionate manner, while they are joined together on the breaſt, and bow their head a little. If they reſpect a perſon, they raiſe their hands joined, and then lower them to the earth, in bending the body. If two perſons meet after a long ſeparation, they both fall on their knees, and bend the face to the earth, and this ceremony they repeat two or three times. Surely we may differ here with the ſentiment of Montaigne, and confeſs this ceremony to be ridiculous. It ariſes from their national affectation. They ſubſtitute artificial ceremonies for natural actions.

Their expreſſions mean as little as their ceremonies. If a Chineſe is aſked how he finds himſelf in health? He anſwers, *Very well; thanks to your abundant felicity.* If they would tell a man that he looks well, they ſay, *Proſperity is painted on your face;* or, *Your air announces your happineſs.*

If you render them any ſervice, they ſay, *My thanks ſhould be immortal.* If you praiſe them, they anſwer, *How ſhall I dare to perſuade myſelf of what you ſay of me?* If you dine with them, they tell you at parting, *We have not treated you with ſufficient diſtinction.* The various titles they invent for each other, it would be impoſſible to tranſlate.

It is to be obſerved, that all theſe anſwers are preſcribed by the Chineſe ritual, or Academy of Compliments. There are determined the number of bows; the expreſſions to be employed; the genuflections; and the inclinations which are to be made to the right or left hand; the ſalutations of the maſter before the chair where the ſtranger is to be ſeated, for he ſalutes it moſt profoundly, and wipes the duſt away with the ſkirts of his robe; all theſe and other things are noticed, even to the ſilent geſtures, by which you are entreated to enter the houſe. The lower claſs of people are equally nice in theſe punctilios; and ambaſſadors paſs forty days in practiſing them before they are enabled to appear at court. A tribunal of ceremonies has been erected, and every day very odd decrees are iſſued, to which the Chineſe moſt religiouſly ſubmit.

The marks of honour are frequently arbitrary; to be ſeated, with us, is a mark of repoſe and familiarity: to ſtand up, that of reſpect. There are countries, however, in which princes will only be addreſſed by perſons who are ſeated, and it is conſidered as a favour to be permitted to ſtand in their preſence. This cuſtom prevails in deſpotic countries; a deſpot cannot ſuffer, without diſguſt, the elevated figure of his ſubjects; he is pleaſed to bend their bodies with their genius; his preſence muſt lay thoſe who behold him proſtrate on the earth: he deſires no eagerneſs, no attention, he would only inſpire terror.

From Curioſities of Literature, Vol. 2.

AN ACCOUNT OF SOME EXTRAORDINARY NATURAL AND ARTIFICIAL CURIOSITIES IN POLAND.

AMONG the natural curioſities of Poland, muſt be reckoned the wild men that have been found in the woods of that country. The frequent incurſions of the Tartars and other barbarous nations, who often bore off whole villages of people into ſlavery, probably forced the women to carry their children into the woods for ſafety, and, in caſe of farther purſuit, to leave them behind; for they are frequently found among bears and other wild beaſts, by whom they are nouriſhed, and taught to feed like them. Such beings have been frequently found

in

in the woods both of Poland and Germany, diveſted of almoſt all the properties of humanity, except the form. Thoſe that have been taken, went generally upon all-fours, though ſometimes they ſtood upright. They had not the uſe of ſpeech at firſt, but were taught to ſpeak when brought into towns, and uſed kindly; retaining no memory of their former ſavage lives when they came to be humanized, and made converſable by cultivation.

The ſalt mines of the country are ſtriking objects of natural curioſity. Theſe are wonderful caverns, ſeveral hundred yards deep, at the bottom of which are many intricate windings and labyrinths. Out of the[illegible] are dug four different kinds of ſalts; one extremely hard, like cryſtal; another, ſofter, but clearer: a third, white, but brittle; theſe are all brackiſh: but the fourth is ſomewhat freſher. Theſe four kinds are dug in different mines near the city of Cracow; on one ſide of them is a ſtream of ſalt water; and on the other, one of freſh. The revenue ariſing from theſe and other ſalt-mines is very conſiderable, and formed part of the royal revenue, till they were ſeized by the Emperor, being ſituated within the provinces which he diſmembered from Poland; the annual average profit of that of Wielitſka, was 3,500,000 Poliſh florins, or 97,222l. 4s. 6d. Sterling. The latter, indeed, is the moſt conſiderable ſalt mine in the world, and from it a great part of the continent is ſupplied with that article. Wielitſka is a ſmall town about eight miles from Cracow: the mine is excavated in a ridge of hills at the northern extremity of the chain which joins to the Carpathian mountains, and has been wrought above 600 years; for they are mentioned in the Poliſh annals ſo early as 1237, under Boleſlaus the Chaſte, and not then as a new diſcovery: how much earlier they were known, cannot be aſcertained. There are eight openings or deſcents into this mine, ſix in the field, and two in the town itſelf, which are moſtly uſed for letting down the workmen, and taking up the ſalt; the others being chiefly uſed for letting in wood and other neceſſaries.

The openings are five feet ſquare, and about four wide; they are lined throughout with timber, and at the top of each there is a large wheel with a rope as thick as a cable, by which things are let down and drawn up; and this is worked by a horſe. When a ſtranger has the curioſity to ſee the works, he muſt deſcend by one of theſe holes; he is firſt to put on a miner's coat over his clothes, and then being led to the mouth of the hole by a miner, who ſerves for a guide, the miner faſtens a ſmaller rope to the large one, and ties it about himſelf: he ſits in this, and, taking the ſtranger in his lap, gives the ſign to be let down. When ſeveral go down together, the cuſtom is, that when the firſt is let down about three yards, the wheel ſtops, and another miner takes another rope, ties himſelf, takes another in his lap, and deſcends about three yards farther; the wheel then ſtops for another pair, and ſo on till the whole company are ſeated, then the wheel is again worked, and the whole ſtring of adventurers are let down together. It is no uncommon thing for forty people to go down in this manner. When the wheel is finally ſet a-going, it never ſtops till they are all down; but the deſcent is very ſlow and gradual, and it is a very uncomfortable time, while they all recollect that their lives depend on the goodneſs of the rope. They are carried down a narrow and dark well to the depth of ſix hundred feet perpendicular; this is in reality an immenſe depth, but the terror and tedioufneſs of the deſcent, makes it appear to moſt people vaſtly more than it is. As ſoon as the firſt miner touches the ground at the bottom, he ſlips out of the rope, and ſets his companion upon his legs, and the rope continues deſcending till all the reſt do the ſame.

The place where they are ſet down is perfectly dark, but the miners ſtrike fire, and light a ſmall lamp, by means of which (each taking the ſtranger he has care of by the arm) they lead them through a number of ſtrange paſſages and meanders,

meanders, all deſcending lower and lower, till they come to certain ladders, by which they deſcend an immenſe depth, and this through paſſages perfectly dark. The damp, cold, and darkneſs, of theſe places, and the horror of being ſo many yards under ground, generally make ſtrangers heartily repent before they get thus far; but when at bottom they are well rewarded for their pains, by a ſight that could never have been expected after ſo much horror.

At the bottom of the laſt ladder, the ſtranger is received in a ſmall dark cavern, walled up perfectly cloſe on all ſides. To increaſe the terror of the ſcene, it is uſual for the guide to pretend the utmoſt horror on the apprehenſion of his lamp going out, declaring they muſt periſh in the mazes of the mine if it did. When arrived in this dreary chamber, he puts out his light, as if by accident, and after much cant, catches the ſtranger by the hand, and drags him through a narrow creek into the body of the mine, when there burſts at once upon his view a world, the luſtre of which is ſcarcely to be imagined. It is a ſpacious plain, containing a whole people, a kind of ſubterraneous republic, with houſes, carriages, roads, &c. This is wholly ſcooped out of one vaſt bed of ſalt, which is all a hard rock, as bright and glittering as cryſtal, and the whole ſpace before him is formed of lofty arched vaults, ſupported by columns of ſalt, and rooſed and floored with the ſame, ſo that the columns, and indeed the whole fabric, ſeem compoſed of the pureſt cryſtal.

They have many public lights in this place continually burning for the general uſe, and the blaze of thoſe reflected from every part of the mine, gives a more glittering proſpect than any thing above ground can poſſibly exhibit. Were this the whole beauty of the ſpot, it were ſufficient to attract our wonder; but this is only a ſmall part. The ſalt, (though generally clear and bright as cryſtal) is in ſome places tinged with all the colours of precious ſtones, as blue, yellow, purple, and green; there are numerous columns wholly compoſed of theſe kinds, and they look like maſſes of rubies, emeralds, amethyſts, and ſapphires, darting a radiance which the eye can hardly bear, and which has given many people occaſion to compare it to the ſuppoſed magnificence of heaven.

Beſide the variety of forms in theſe vaults, tables, arches, and columns, which are framed as they dig out the ſalt for the purpoſe of keeping up the roof, there is a vaſt variety of others, groteſque and finely figured, the work of nature, and theſe are generally of the pureſt and brighteſt ſalt.

The roofs of the arches are, in many places, full of ſalt, hanging pendent from the top, in the form of icicles, and having all the hues and colours of the rainbow; the walks are covered with various congelations of the ſame kind, and the very floors, when not too much trodden and battered, are covered with globules of the ſame ſort, of beautiful materials.

In various parts of this ſpacious plain, ſtand the huts of the miners and families, ſome ſtanding ſingle, and others in cluſters like villages. They have very little communication with the world above ground, and many hundreds of people are born and live all their lives here.

Through the midſt of this plain lies the great road to the mouth of the mine. This road is always filled with carriages loaded with maſſes of ſalt out of the farther part of the mine, and carrying them to the place where the rope belonging to the wheel receives them; the drivers of theſe carriages are all merry and ſinging, and the ſalt looks like a load of gems. The horſes kept here are a very great number, and when once let down, they never ſee the day-light again; but ſome of the men take frequent occaſions of going up and breathing the freſh air. The inſtruments principally uſed by the miners are pick-axes, hammers, and chiſſels; with theſe they dig out the ſalt in form of huge cylinders, each of many hundred weight. This is found the moſt convenient method of getting them out of the mine, and as ſoon as they are got above ground, they are broken into ſmaller pieces, and ſent to the mills, where they

are

are ground to powder. The fineſt ſort of the ſalt is frequently cut into toys, and often paſſes for real cryſtal. This hard kind makes a great part of the floor of the mine; and what is moſt ſurpriſing in the whole place is, that there runs conſtantly over this, and through a large part of the mine, a ſpring of freſh water, ſufficient to ſupply the inhabitants and their horſes, ſo that they need not have any from above ground. The horſes uſually grow blind after they have been ſome little time in the mine, but they do as well for ſervice afterward as before.

After admiring the wonders of this amazing place, it is no very comfortable remembrance to the ſtranger, that he is to go back again through the ſame diſmal way he came, and indeed the journey is not much better than the proſpect; the only means of getting up is by the rope, and little more ceremony is uſed in the journey, than in the drawing up of a piece of ſalt.

The ſalt dug from this mine is called Zielna, or green ſalt, but for what reaſon it is difficult to determine, its colour being an iron grey; when pounded, it has a dirty aſh colour, like what we call brown ſalt. The mine appears to be inexhauſtible, as will eaſily be conceived from the following account of its dimenſions, given by Mr Coxe: its known breadth (ſays he) is 1115 feet, its length 6691 feet, and depth 743; this, however, is to be underſtood only of the part which has been actually worked; as to the real depth, or longitudinal extent to the mine, it is not poſſible to conjecture.

Under the mountains adjoining to Kiow, on the frontiers of Ruſſia, and in the deſerts of Podolia, are ſeveral catacombs, or ſubterranean vaults, which the ancients uſed for burying places, and where a great number of human bodies are ſtill preſerved entire, though interred many ages ſince, having been better embalmed, and become neither ſo hard nor ſo black as the Egyptian mummies. Among them are two princes in the habits they uſed to wear. It is thought, that this preſerving quality is owing to the nature of the ſoil, which is dry and ſandy. Of antiquities Poland can boaſt of but few, as ancient Sarmatia was never perfectly known to the Romans themſelves.

Its artificial curioſities alſo are not numerous, conſiſting chiefly of the gold, ſilver, and enamelled veſſels preſented by the kings and prelates of Poland, and preſerved in the cathedral of Gneſna.

THE OLD SAILOR;

AN AFFECTING STORY. BY MRS SMITH.

D'ALONVILLE'S* heart revolted as the execution of his ſcheme approached. To enter his native country in diſguiſe, in the mean garb of a peaſant, and repreſenting one of the perſons whoſe politics he deteſted, appeared to him ſo degrading, that he was ſometimes tempted to renounce his plan of ſeeking De Touranges and St Remi, and enter a volunteer in one of thoſe corps of emigrants that were now aſſembling, and which were to be paid by ſome of the combined powers; but the advice of Ellesmere, and the ſolemn engagement with Madame de Touranges, and ſtill more with her daughter, which he thought himſelf bound to fulfil; together with a belief, that if parties could be formed in the interior of the kingdom, it would be of more effectual ſervice than any attempt without, conquered his repugnance, and he determined to purſue his firſt intention.

He had a long journey to make through the whole of Picardy and Normandy; and every precaution was neceſſary to ſecure his reaching the place of his deſtination. To appear as a priſoner eſcaped from the Auſtrians, ſeemed to be the leaſt objectionable means of making his way back to his own country. He found that there were priſoners confined at Bruges; he went thither, and found it eaſy to procure a ſort of certificate from one of them, with his name, and that of the

* D'Alonville is the hero of the piece; he endeavours to return to his native country, under the diſguiſe of a French republican priſoner, who has eſcaped from the Auſtrians, in order to find out his two friends.

the national regiment in which he ſerved. He made himſelf maſter of the circumſtances that happened when this man and a party of French were taken priſoners; and arranging the ſtory he ſhould have to tell, he furniſhed himſelf with a number of ſmall aſſignats, which he placed in the linings of his clothes; and depoſiting what other money he had in ſafe hands at Oſtend, he departed thence on an evening, and took the road to Dunkirk. His former walk to Roſenheim had given him conſiderable experience, and he reached Dunkirk without any difficulty. The examination he underwent there, was more ſtrict than he expected: but certain of not being perſonally known, and having taken every precaution againſt being ſuſpected for a gentleman, he anſwered the enquiries that were made, with ſo much clearneſs, that he was believed, and was offered either the permiſſion of returning to his own province, which he ſaid was Normandy, or to enter into any of the regiments at Dunkirk. He told a very plauſible ſtory of an old mother; and of his other brothers being all killed in the ſervice; which was alſo believed; and he even received a certificate from the commanding officer of the town, granting him a furlough for ſix weeks, and deſcribing him as Jacques Philippe Coudé, ſerving heretofore in ſuch a regiment; lately eſcaped from impriſonment; who had deſired leave to reviſit his family before he returned to the ſervice of his country. Thus provided, and having well ſtudied the cant of the day, he embarked at Dunkirk, in a ſmall ſloop, for St Maloes. The firſt two days the voyage was proſperous; but, on the third, they were chaſed by an Engliſh privateer, of which a few were already fitted out; and D'Alonville, as the veſſel gained upon them, felt unconceivable uneaſineſs from the apprehenſion of being taken, and carried to an Engliſh priſon, under circumſtances ſo degrading, that it would be almoſt impoſſible ever to vindicate himſelf to his Engliſh friends. When he had for more than an hour ſuffered an alarm, that he dared not avow, it fortunately abated by a change of the wind, which enabled the ſloop in which he was to run into Cherbourg; and D'Alonville, thinking himſelf moſt fortunate to eſcape ſuch a return to a country where his only hopes of happineſs were fixed, would not again ſubject himſelf to the ſame danger, but quitted the ſloop, and hired a ſmall boat under pretence of diſpatch, which he knew muſt keep along ſhore; and the maſter of which agreed, for a very ſmall conſideration, to land him at St Maloes; from thence to the town of Merol, which St Remi had named for the place of their rendezvous, was about five and forty or fifty miles, ſituated on the extreme edge of the province of Brittany.

It was in an afternoon, toward the middle of March, that D'Alonville went on board a long fiſhing boat, rowed by an old, but athletic, inhabitant of Cherbourg, with the aſſiſtance of a lad of thirteen. They kept as cloſe to the ſhore as poſſible; and as night came on, hauled ſtill nearer to the rocks, as they intended, in caſe of bad weather, to land: but the evening was calm and ſerene; and the owner of the boat, who appeared to have ſome other buſineſs at St Maloes, beſide conveying D'Alonville thither, was diſpoſed to make the moſt ſpeed in his power; and the wind was fortunately in his favour, and filled his little ſail with a ſteady breeze. D'Alonville, who had taken his paſſage as a man from the northern army, who had been a priſoner eſcaped to Dunkirk, and was now ſent by the commander to St Maloes on public buſineſs, had been ſo fatigued by the repetition of this fiction, and ſo reluctantly acted the part it impoſed on him, that having once given this account of himſelf to his conductor, he did not wiſh to enter into farther converſation, being but too well aſſured, that, in anſwer to any queſtion he might aſk, as to the ſtate of the country, or the diſpoſition of its inhabitants, he ſhould hear nothing but what would add to the painful ſenſations with which he approached it.

It was midnight; a few ſtars, and a waning moon, already fading in the diſtant waves, afforded all the light they had. The old ſeamen kept at the helm, fre-

frequently fortifying himſelf with a cordial of Eau-de-Vie, reinforced with repeated quantities of tobacco. The boy was ſleeping on a bench that croſſed the gun-wales; and the ſilence of the night was unbroken, ſave by the roar of the ſurf on the beach, which they were near enough diſtinctly to hear in a dull and and hollow murmur. Uneaſy as were the thoughts of D'Alonville, this monotony of ſounds, and the fatigue he had for ſo many days gone through, together with the ſuppoſition that he was now at leaſt in temporary ſecurity, induced him to indulge the heavineſs that was coming upon him. Since he had eſcaped any ſuſpicion as far on his way as Cherbourg, he had there ventured to purchaſe a ſmall pair of piſtols, which he concealed within his waiſtcoat. He knew his companions thought him unarmed, and he was not ſorry to be provided with theſe as a defence; not that he ſuſpected them of any intention to take advantage of that circumſtance, but there was a ſullen ſilence about the old man that did not altogether pleaſe him; and he had more than once occaſion to remark, how much, ſince the revolution, the character of the lower claſs of the French people were changed. Notwithſtanding the little confidence he had in his boatman, he put on the red cap with which he had provided himſelf, and wrapping his coarſe coat round him, he ſoon fell aſleep; from which he was, after ſome time, ſuddenly ſtartled, by the noiſe of fire arms, which appeared to be ſo near him, that he ſprang upon his feet, and looked round him; but all remained juſt as it was before forgetfulneſs overtook him; except that the veſſel was immediately beneath the high cliffs that bound the land. The old ſeaman was at the helm, but he had lowered his ſails; and the boy paddled the boat along, while he guided it ſlowly among ſome high pointed rocks that ſeemed to riſe here perpendicularly out of the water, which was deep, and ſtill around them.

D'Alonville aſked, haſtily, where they were? And what was the noiſe they heard? The man anſwered, in a mournful and reluctant ſort of way, that they were cloſe under the town of Granville, on the weſtern ceaſt of Normandy: "And for the noiſe," ſaid he, "they at the old buſineſs, I ſuppoſe, killing ſome of the people who happen to have ſaid or done any thing againſt the new government." This opinion ſeemed to be founded in truth; for the cries of the victims, and the ſhouts of the executioners, were diſtinctly heard after another volley of fire-arms. D'Alonville ſhuddered, yet felt half impelled to leap on ſhore, and throw himſelf among the demons who were buſied in this work of death. "Are you going to land?" enquired he, as the boat ſtill ſeemed to get near the ſhore. "Have you any buſineſs in this town?"—Who, I? replied the man:—"No, thank the *bon Dieu*, I have no buſineſs there, and I aſſure you, no mind at all to be among them." "Are they then bad people in this town of Granville? What! are they royaliſts, my friend? Are they enemies to liberty?"

"Liberty! liberty!" muttered the man, with an oath half ſtifled—"Liberty! but you have been in the midſt of all, it ſeems, and like it, I ſuppoſe, tho' one would think you muſt have had pretty near enough of it—*Sacre Dieu!* but one muſt hold one's tongue."

"Why, how is this?" ſaid D'Alonville, agreeably diſappointed in the principles of his ſea-faring companion. "Why are you not a friend to the republic—to our glorious new privileges? Why, is it poſſible you can ſpeak thus of our conſtitution, of our liberty?"

"Bah!" cried the old man, peeviſhly. "Tell me what good we have got by it."

D'Alonville enumerated the advantages that have been held out, in all the parading terms with which they have been dreſſed to catch the multitude. "Ah! yes, to be ſure," anſwered the ſailor; "Now I'll tell you what I have got by all this, *mort Dieu!* I have been out of luck, ſure enough, if ſo many bleſſings were going about, to have caught none of them; but, on the contrary, *diable!* I've had nothing but plagues and ſorrows; but, I ſuppoſe, if I complain

to you, Monſieur le Soldat, I ſhall be clapped up in priſon, as ſoon as you catch me on ſhore."

"If you think ſo, friend, don't truſt me with your confidence; but I aſſure you, though I am a ſoldier, and have been at the army, that I don't want to hurt any man for his opinions."

"I don't much care," ſaid the man; "I'd as ſoon go to the guillotine, I think, as not, unleſs times mend." "I am ſorry," cried D'Alonville, "they are ſo bad with you; but what have you particularly to complain of?"

"Why, in the firſt place, I had four ſons grown up, fine young men as I ever ſaw; the ſhorteſt of them was as high as you are, and ſtouter; the eldeſt of them belonged to a merchant-ſhip that traded to the iſlands—he was killed by the black people at St Domingo. The ſecond was in the king's ſervice—an excellent ſailor—he was forced, whether he would or not, to ſea in a republican veſſel; and it is only a fortnight ſince I have known that he has been taken by the Engliſh, and is now in an Engliſh priſon, poor lad! and they ſay that the Engliſh, who, when I was a priſoner among them in the laſt war, treated us very well, and even gave me my parole, ſo that I ſuffered little, are now grown very ſevere, and endeavour to make confinement as bad as it can be; ſo I think I ſhall never ſee my ſon again." "You ſerved then in the laſt war?" ſaid D'Alonville. "Yes," replied the old man; "and was in two or three engagements; in the laſt I was a boatſwain, by favour of my commander, who, when we were exchanged, and went back to France, took me particularly under his protection; and my wife was received into the family of his lady, who brought up my daughter; my poor dear girl!"

"You have not been unfortunate in regard to her too, I hope," ſaid D'Alonville.

"Ah!" cried the ſailor, with a deep ſigh, "that is what hurts me moſt of all—but I will tell you how it happened: my third boy, a fine fellow of nineteen, was taken when he was quite a child into the ſervice of my commander, and brought up to be his ſervant. Alas! he was with him when he was ſeized and carried to priſon on the fatal ſecond of September, and he periſhed with him in the Abbaye. The fourth, who was but a year younger, was ſo enraged at this injuſtice and cruelty (for what had Michel done that deſerved death?) that he quitted the revolutionary army where he had entered, and went to ſerve under the Princes in Flanders; where, I believe, he fell the end of laſt year in the retreat, for I have never heard of him ſince."

The poor man was ſo affected, that his voice failed him.

D'Alonville, however fearful of betraying himſelf, could not conceal that he ſympathized with this unfortunate father. "Perhaps," ſaid he, "your fears may be groundleſs; though you have not heard from him, your fourth ſon may ſurvive."

"I have no hope," he replied; "had he not been dead, I am very ſure he would have found ſome means of letting me hear of him; for he was a dutiful boy, and knew what his mother and I ſuffered about his brothers—Ah! no; I have none left now, unleſs Pierre ſhould ſurvive a long impriſonment: I have none left but that lad you ſee there; and as ſoon as he is old enough to carry arms, he too will be put under requiſition, and be compelled to ſerve, whether he likes it or no."

"But your daughter," ſaid D'Alonville—

"My daughter," reſumed the poor man; "my daughter was the hope of my life; my commander's lady took her, and brought her up to be about her perſon; and ſhe was pretty, and every body admired her; a reputable tradeſman at Paris would have married her, but Madame de Blanzac, her miſtreſs, thought her too young, and deſired her to ſtay a year or too, till her lover was got a little forwarder in the world. She was at Paris at the dreadful time when her poor brother was murdered; ſhe was not indeed in priſon, but remained with her miſtreſs at an hotel, where ſhe ſaw four people killed before her eyes; ſhe was

ſo

ſo terrified, as to be immediately deprived of her ſenſes, and was rather, I fear, a burden, than of any uſe to the lady ſhe ſerved—when ſhe found means to eſcape to England, after the murder of her huſband. During the voyage, my poor girl recovered ſome recollection; but on the veſſel's arriving in the port of Pool, where they were to land, the cries of the ſailors, and the loud voices of the people who ſurrounded the ſhip, brought ſo ſtrongly to her mind the noiſes ſhe had heard at Paris during the maſſacre, that in the frenzy which this terror occaſioned, ſhe flew upon deck, and, before any one was aware of what ſhe intended, ſhe threw herſelf* into the ſea."

A deed ſilence enſued for a moment; the old man could not proceed.

D'Alonville, at length, ſaid, "And was there no attempt made to ſave her?"

"Oh! yes," replied he, "and ſhe was ſaved from the water, but her ſenſes were quite gone. I do not know how Madame de Blanzac, diſtreſſed as ſhe was herſelf, was able to ſuſtain the additional burden of my poor girl, in ſuch a condition; but ſhe promiſed never to forſake her, and ſhe kept her word. Some ladies in England, to whom her melancholy ſtory became known, were very kind to my unfortunate daughter, and tried to get her reſtored to her ſenſes; but it was all in vain: they were irrecoverable; and ſhe is now in one of the public hoſpitals of London, where lunatics are received."

The laborious life to which the old ſailor had been inured, had not hardened his heart—Nature had ſtill a powerful influence; and his voice bore teſtimony to the tribute he paid it, as he thus concluded his mournful narrative.

D'Alonville would have ſpoken comfort to him, but he could find none. Theſe wounds to domeſtic happineſs he knew could not be cured. He remained ſilent, therefore, reflecting on the dreadful havoc that civil war had made in his country within ſo ſhort a ſpace; and he ſhuddered when he truſted his imagination for a moment with the horrors that were yet to come. He was now aſhamed of having ſuſpected his conductor of deſigns againſt him, and of having miſtaken the ſad ſilence of ſorrow, for the ſullen meditation of the aſſaſſin. They were, by this time, at ſome diſtance from the place where the report of fire-arms had been heard; and D'Alonville, endeavouring to ſhake off the melancholy impreſſion his companion's hiſtory had left on his mind, enquired why he had kept his boat ſo near the ſhore as they paſſed under the rocks of Granville?

The ſailor replied, "that there were frequently centinels placed on the cliffs, to prevent thoſe from eſcaping who were called diſaffected; and that had the boat been diſcerned, or heard, they would have been fired upon with very little ceremony; but that under the cliffs they were leſs likely to be perceived.

D'Alonville then entered into converſation on the preſent appearance of France, and received an account of the deſolation that reigned throughout the northern provinces, which, when he landed, and ſurveyed the ſtate of the ground, did not appear to have been exaggerated.

Without hazarding too much by confidence in his boatman, they became much better acquainted before they had finiſhed their voyage; D'Alonville diſcovered, in the courſe of their converſation, that his conductor would more willingly put him on ſhore at any place near St Maloes than in the port; and D'Alonville was much more willing to land in ſome remote part of the coaſt. They therefore perfectly agreed in their plans, and keeping at ſome miles diſtance from land the whole day, as if they were engaged in fiſhing, as night approached they drew toward the ſhore, about five miles to the weſt of St Maloes; where, in a ſmall creek, formed by projecting rocks, they might land, and by a winding path gain the country.

The wind, which had hitherto been extremely favourable, ſtill blew to the

* This ſtory, I have been aſſured, is fact—and that the melancholy circumſtance here related, happened to a young woman, in a ſituation of life ſomewhat ſuperior to that of the perſon to whom they are here given.

ſhore; but it had riſen as the ſun ſet, and the water, curling and whitening as it rolled toward the beach, threatened an approaching ſtorm. The veſſel, therefore, could carry no ſail; and the old man taking in his canvas, rowed ſlowly and laborioufly toward the point where they had agreed to land. As the boat mounted the dark waves, or ſank between them, and as the coaſt before him roſe indiſtinctly, or wholly diſappeared, D'Alonville could not help reflecting on his ſtrange ſituation, returning thus to the land of his anceſtors. The cliffs, whoſe rugged forms were diſtinguiſhable through the gloom of evening, were the boundaries of Britanny! Once before he had ſeen them in returning from an excurſion of pleaſure, when, in his early youth he had, with his father, viſited Breſt, and gone back by water with ſeveral ladies and friends. He recollected all the parties; not one, perhaps, now ſurvived, unleſs it was his brother, of whom he dreaded to hear; but with whom, in the part of Britanny to which he was going, he comforted himſelf that it was improbable he ſhould meet. At length, with very painful emotions, he ſaw himſelf once more on ſhore on the coaſt of France. He paid his conductor more than their agreement, and took his name, and the name of his ſon, whom he ſuppoſed to be a priſoner in England. There was a poſſibility that ſhould he ever return thither, he might find the young man living, and relieve the anguiſh of his unfortunate father, to whom, however, he forbore to hold out a hope that might never be realiſed.

From the Baniſhed Man.

SPORTS ON THE RIVER NEVA, IN RUSSIA, DURING THE WINTER SEASON.

FROM PHILOSOPHICAL, POLITICAL, AND LITERARY TRAVELS IN RUSSIA.

THERE is not a ſpectacle in the world like that which the Neva exhibits in winter. Carriages, ſledges, an infinite number of people on foot, are continually croſſing it, and thus form a ſucceſſion of objects always in action. Different parties of common people, diſperſed or together, buſy or amuſing themſelves, every one his own way. Here are long ſpaces ſurrounded with barriers, in favour of thoſe who go a ſcating. There is an incloſure in which the horſes are exerciſed, as in a riding ſchool, and farther off, the crowd is attracted by a ſledge race; the ſpace in which they run is circular, and about a mile in length.

The artificial mountains made of ice are alſo another amuſement for the common people. They raiſe on the river a kind of mount, about thirty feet high, with a platform at the top, to which they go up by a ladder. From the top of this to the bottom, extends an inclined plain, all the way covered with ice, which they contrive to make by planks, on which pieces of ice are laid, and fixed by throwing beneath them water, which inſtantly freezes. From the place where this plain touches the ground, they draw a road, two hundred toiſes in length, and four in breadth: they take off the ſnow, ſkirt it, as well as the mount, with fir boards; then ſledges, which are placed at the top of the mount, ſet off like lightning, and are let go on the inclined plain with ſuch rapidity, that theſe ſledges advance full more than an hundred toiſes on the flat road drawn on the ice. When this road ends, there is commonly another mount of ice, in every reſpect like that which they had juſt run over; come down from one, they immediately get upon another by the ſame ſpring. The greateſt experience is neceſſary for this exerciſe, and ſkill too, to preſerve the balance, particularly when they are hurling down the inclined plain, for the ſmalleſt falſe ſtep would occaſion a dangerous fall. In theſe kind of ſports, it is more prudent to be a ſpectator, than an actor. The young people alſo amuſe themſelves with ſliding from the top to the foot of the mount, commonly on one ſcate; becauſe they find it eaſier to preſerve their balance on one leg, than on both. Theſe ſmall mounts, when they are multiplied, form a proſpect very agreeable, by the verdure with which they

are

are ornamented, and which bears a ſingular contraſt to the ſnow.

The market which is held on the Neva, merits alſo the attention of a traveller. The Ruſſians being accuſtomed to lay in their proviſions for winter at the end of Chriſtmas-Lent, there is held on the river, and hard by the fortreſs, a market for this purpoſe, which laſts three days, and is ſingular in its kind. On the two ſides of a ſtreet, a mile in length, there is expoſed to ſale an immenſe quantity of proviſions, ſufficient to ſupport all the inhabitants of the capital for three months. Thither are brought many thouſand bullocks, ſheep, hogs, pigs, geeſe, fowls, all ſo ſtiff and frozen, that you would imagine the animals petrified. The largeſt are ranged in circles, with the hind legs fixed in the ſnow, and the fore legs and the head turned towards one another: then follow ſeveral rows of ſmaller animals formed proportionally. The intervals are filled up with fowls and game, arranged in form of feſtoons. The fiſh and eggs are alſo in heaps. Game, whoſe ſale is free in Ruſſia, is there in profuſion, eſpecially partridges, pheaſants, and the different acquatic birds. While contemplating this ſcene, new to us, we verified this natural phenomenon, of which many people ſeem to doubt, namely, that the animals which live in the north grow white in winter. We ſaw a number of them whoſe moſt common colour is black, that had become white; ſome of the fowls catched before their change was completely effected, were variegated with white and black feathers.

The proviſions expoſed in this kind of fair, of which we have juſt ſpoken, come partly from provinces very diſtant. The beſt veal is brought from Archangel, which is more than two hundred and fifty leagues from St Peterſburg, yet its price is extremely moderate. Beef is ſold at about two French ſous a-pound, of fourteen ounces and a half; pork at * ten deniers; mutton at ſomething below a ſol; a gooſe at twelve ſous; a pig at fifteen ſous; the reſt in proportion. Before uſing theſe meats, they muſt be thawed in cold water.

* Twelve deniers make a ſol, which is nearly equal to a half-penny Sterling.

ANTIQUITIES AND NATURAL CURIOSITIES, OF THE PARISH OF LITTLE DUNKELD.

A ROUND mount at the bottom of Birnam hill, on the ſouth-eaſt ſide, is worthy of remark. It is faced with ſleep oaks, except for a few yards where it was fortified by art. This eminence has been known for time immemorial, by the names of *Court-hill*, and *Duncan's Hill*, and is believed to have been, on ſome occaſions, occupied by the unfortunate Scottiſh king of that name. It looks full in the face, at the diſtance of about 12 miles, the celebrated Dunſinan Hill, the ſeat and fortreſs of Macbeath. Within the range of an arrow from this mount, are to be ſeen a number of tumuli, or ſmall heaps of ſtones, about the length of a human body. It is not unlikely that upon digging, human ſkeletons would be found under theſe tumuli. Higher up the ſame face of Birnam, are the ruins of an oblong ſquare building, with circular turrets at the corners: It is called (in Gaelic) *Forhaillon*. Birnam was anciently a foreſt, and a part of the royal domain of Scotland.

There is a beautiful little field, ſome more than 2 miles above Little Dunkeld called *Yoke Haugh*, *(Dalmacoing)* concerning which there is the following curious tradition: A man, who may be called the Cincinnatus of Scotland, happened, along with his two ſons, to be ploughing in this field on the day of the battle of Luncarty. Hearing the fate of the battle, and ſeeing the Scotch army retreating this way, he was inſtantly fired with heroic indignation, and, together with his ſons, ſeized, each of them, the yoke of an oxen plough, perſuaded their countrymen to rally, and marching at their head, they met the Danes on the banks of the Tay, ſomewhere near Caputh, where there was a ſecond action, in which the Danes were completely defeated, and this aged hero exhibited prodigies of valour; in conſequence of which,

which, he was dignified by his ſovereign with peculiar honours, obtained the name of *Hay*, and the implement with which he fought, for his arms.—The yoke is ſtill the arms of the noble family of Errol, who are thought to be deſcended from this ſaviour of his country.

A ſpecies of ſerpent abounds near the hermitage, and Little Dunkeld, which is found no where elſe in the pariſh. It grows to the length of 20 inches; is of a yellowiſh colour, and ſpeckled all over with brown ſpots, which gives it the appearance of a beautiful marble. Its bite is not thought poiſonous. This reptile is never ſeen in elevated ſituations, but always in grounds of a warm expoſure. The black ſnake worm, from 8 to 10 inches in length, a noxious animal, is ſometimes met with, but very ſeldom, in the ſame tract of ground.

A quadruped found in the moors at the eaſtern extremity of the pariſh is entitled to notice, as a remarkable variety of the lizard tribe. It is about 9 inches long; the body or trunk is of an unuſual length, in proportion to the tail, which does not taper gradually from the hind feet as in other lizards, but becomes ſuddenly ſmall like that of a mouſe. The back is full of ſmall protuberances, and guarded with a ſkin almoſt as hard as a ſea ſhell. The eyes large, clear, and circular, like thoſe of an ordinary trout; the jaws more than an inch in length, and the teeth ſo ſtrong as to be heard making a ringing noiſe upon the iron point of a pole, at the diſtance of more than ten feet. It is believed in that part of the country, that about 50 years ago, the bite of this animal proved fatal to a child two years old. It is never ſeen but upon very dry ground. When irritated, it expreſſes its rage by the reddening and gliſtening of its eyes.

Statiſtical Account of Scotland.

FILIAL AFFECTION.

ON one of the many bridges in Ghent ſtand two large brazen images of a father and a ſon, who obtained this diſtinguiſhed mark of the admiration of their fellow-citizens by the following incidents:

Both the father and the ſon were, for ſome offence againſt the ſtate, condemned to die. Some favourable circumſtances appearing on the ſide of the ſon, he was granted a remiſſion of his ſhare of the ſentence, upon certain proviſions—in ſhort, he was offered a pardon, on the moſt cruel and barbarous condition that ever entered into the mind of even monkiſh barbarity; namely, that he would become the executioner of his father! He at firſt reſolutely refuſed to preſerve his life by means ſo fatal and deteſtable: this is not to be wondered at; for I hope, for the honour of our nature, that there are but few, very few ſons, who would not have ſpurned with abhorrence, life ſuſtained on conditions ſo horrid, ſo unnatural. The ſon, though long inflexible, was at length overcome by the tears and entreaties of a fond father, who repreſented to him, that, at all events, his (the father's) life was forfeited, and that it would be the greateſt poſſible conſolation to him, at his laſt moments, to think, that in his death he was the inſtrument of his ſon's preſervation. The youth conſented to adopt the horrible means of recovering his life and liberty: he lifted the axe; but, as it was about to fall, his arm ſunk nerveleſs, and the axe dropped from his hand! Had he as many lives as hairs, he would have yielded them all, one after another, rather than again even conceive, much leſs perpetrate, ſuch an act. Life, liberty, every thing, vaniſhed before the dearer intereſts of filial affection: he fell upon his father's neck, and, embracing him, triumphantly exclaimed, "My father, my father! we will die together!" and then called for another executioner to fulfil the ſentence of the law.

Hard muſt be their hearts indeed, bereft of every ſentiment of virtue, every ſenſation of humanity, who could ſtand inſenſible ſpectators of ſuch a ſcene! a ſudden peal of involuntary applauſes, mixed with groans and ſighs, rent the air. The execution was ſuſpended; and, on a ſimple repreſentation of the tranſaction, both were pardoned: high rewards and honours were conferred on the ſon;

and

and finally, thoſe two admirable brazen images were raiſed to commemorate a tranſaction ſo honourable to human nature, and tranſmit it for the inſtruction and emulation of poſterity. The ſtatue repreſents the ſon in the very act of letting fall the axe.

From Campbell's Journey to India.

COLIN AND SYLVIA. A SENTIMENTAL FRAGMENT.

A BEAUTIFUL romantic cottage, ſituated near the ſea ſhore, was the dwelling of the lovely offſpring of ſimplicity. Sylvia's charms were not to be reſiſted—ſhe was the envy of the ruſtic villagers—in deep meditation ſhe reclined her delicate form by the ſide of a mountainous cliff—penſive reflection brought to her remembrance her beloved and tender ſwain—" Colin was not to be forgotten;" the tear of ſenſibility ſtarted at the recollection. Colin, of ruſtic memory, entered the army in the defence of the beſt of ſovereigns, and an injured country—his gallant courage was eminently diſtinguiſhed in the field of battle—a ſucceſsful campaign rewarded the toils of his labour—he was bleſſed with a competency—he ſighed for his abſent love—his mind was ſadly afflicted—his fair and diſtant companion occupied his diſtracted thoughts—his agitated frame was on the rack—he embarked with a proſperous gale to ſeek the lonely wanderer—but alas! a tempeſtuous ocean aroſe, and daſhed the veſſel againſt a fatal rock. The reſtleſs waves were not to be triſled with—deſtruction befel the crew—they ſunk the victims of the briny deep—except the heroic Colin, who climbed the craggy precipice—he was wearied with fatigue, when the village bell gave diſmal notice—that

The lovely and beauteous Sylvia was no more.

—Theſe melancholy tidings reached her diſtracted lover—convulſions preyed upon his frame—a deep-fetch'd ſigh releaſed him from a world of tortures—the remains of Colin's breathleſs corpſe was interred by the ſide of his affectionate Sylvia.

By T. Lacey.

STATE PAPERS.

PROCLAMATION *by the Aſſembly of Proviſional Council of the Commune of Amſterdam.*

Liberty, Equality, Fraternity!

Citizens,

THE Aſſembly of Proviſional Repreſentatives of the Commune of Amſterdam having received, from time to time, and on the part of different citizens, demands tending to the embracing of meaſures, which would put into a ſtate of arreſt in general the former members of the now aboliſhed government and other ſuſpected perſons; the Aſſembly has not only been conſtantly of opinion, that it ought not to embrace ſuch meaſures, but it alſo thinks itſelf obliged to explain to all its compatriots in general, and to the inhabitants of Amſterdam in particular, whom it repreſents, what is its manner of thinking on a ſubject of this importance, and what are the principles on which its opinion is founded.

We ſhall ſet out, citizens, with declaring, that we neither could nor would, for a ſingle moment, ſuppoſe, that the repeated inſtances of a part of our fellow-citizens to make us take rigorous meaſures, could proceed from any motive of hatred or revenge. The Dutch, from the very moment when they firſt broke their chains, gave to aſtoniſhed Europe too grand an example of generoſity and humanity, to let us believe, that they would fully that glory in the moments of tranquillity, by avenging themſelves of a ſet of humbled deſpots, deprived of all ſtrength. He deſerves not to triumph who baſely abuſes his victory. He alone can promiſe himſelf the conſtant and agreeable fruits of victory, who makes his vanquiſhed foes bluſh by his juſtice and generoſity, and and convinces them that they are the perſons who have choſen the worſt ſide of the cauſe to defend. Citizens, generoſity and juſtice carry with them irreſiſtible force. Nothing can ſave the cauſe of our country but a conſtant adherence to theſe virtues. The exerciſe of revenge may afford

ford a tranſitory pleaſure in the moment of paſſion and delirium, but its conſequences are commonly ſad and fatal; while the exerciſe of equity and generoſity leaves nothing but agreeable ſenſations.

Such, citizens, are our ſentiments; ſuch ought to be yours. Real guardians of freedom and equality, you are capable of perceiving their value and their force. And woe betide the country if this doctrine ſhall not become the univerſal doctrine of the nation.

Since then, citizens, we cannot differ on theſe principles, it will be eaſy to convince the virtuous patriot, that the ſyſtem which we have adopted in our Aſſembly, is, in effect, the only one that agrees with the real intereſts of the country.

Let us begin by preſenting to your view the great end that every honeſt man, and, above all, every citizen entruſted with every public authority, ought to propoſe to himſelf. This end ought to be, to ſettle this revolution upon the moſt immoveable foundations, to the end that all the inhabitants of the land may feel the permanent benefit of the ſocial life, under an adminiſtration founded on the principles of freedom and equality. See here, citizens, the great end that a good man ought perpetually to have before his eyes; and he who has other views, whether he be placed in the ſenate, whether he labour in another ſphere, or whether he be in a private ſituation, (the moſt enviable, doubtleſs, of all ſituations) plays, under the maſk of patriotiſm, the part of an hypocrite, and a deceiver of the people.

But how to attain this end? No method more likely to ſhew, on the one hand, grandeur and generoſity with reſpect to the paſt; on the other, to be ſevere and inexorable to all attempts againſt freedom and the ſupremacy of the people. Citizens, philoſophers of all nations and ages have invariably judged, that when civil diſſentions are over, the conquering party has always been guilty of injuſtice, when it has thought worthy of puniſhment actions which the chiefs of the conquered party have done to maintain their cauſe, and has, in conſequence of theſe principles, ſet on foot a general perſecution. Actions, which are at all times criminal; actions which are morally bad, independently on all political relations, and, by conſequence, always puniſhable, are then the only ones that can, according to the principles of juſtice, be taken into conſideration. Theſe are alſo the only actions which a righteous Judge, whoſe judgement ought not to be directed by any influence of political paſſions, will eſteem criminal, and worthy of puniſhment: and not thoſe actions which we at preſent muſt juſtly conſider as highly pernicious, but which have been committed under the eyes, and with the plenary approbation of the preceding government.

If we reject theſe principles, there is no longer ſecurity for any human action; and let it not be diſſembled, that he who preaches a contrary doctrine, proclaims, in effect, the right of the ſtrongeſt, and conſequently the favourite right of tyrants.

Let none imagine, citizens, that the true intereſt of the nation can, either in this point of view, or any other, differ from the rules of juſtice. Never do the true intereſts of a nation exact the ſlighteſt deviation from the rules of juſtice and good faith, under whatſoever pretext. Our country will ſupport itſelf or be cruſhed, as it ſhall adopt or reject theſe truths. The ſyſtem of terror, already quite baniſhed from the French republic, cannot be tolerated a ſingle inſtant in that ſpot of the earth where we live; it would ſink us in ruin for ever. Our political conſtitution, our local ſituation, our commercial relations, are all circumſtances too delicate to ſupport repeated ſcenes of violence and political ſhocks.

Caſt your eyes, citizens, upon the ſtate of the finances of your country, of your city. Will it not require all the zeal, all the elaſticity of a commercial nation, to fill your exhauſted coffers? But are this zeal and this elaſticity compatible with a ſyſtem of terror? Doubtleſs not. In bringing to perfection this revolution, one ſort of terror only ought to be tolerated. Terror to thoſe who have the hardineſs and malice to undertake any thing againſt the revolution. The moſt ſevere penalties againſt ſuch men will be ſo much the more equitable, as our conduct, with reſpect to the paſt, ſhall be noble and generous.

It is a great miſtake, citizens, to compare the circumſtances of France, in the courſe of her revolution, with ours. It was not in France a ſpirit of revenge for the crimes committed under the old government which occaſioned thoſe repeated ſcenes of terror, but the violent oppoſition to the revolution itſelf, which occaſioned the neceſſity of a proportionable vigilance to cruſh all conſpiracies. But what oppoſition, citizens, have we to expect? If a wiſe and juſt adminiſtration completes this revolution, is not the doctrine

trine of freedom and equality, ſo amiable of itſelf, ſo deeply graven in our nature, that it will ſoon penetrate all hearts with irreſiſtible energy? Will not all who have been miſled by court artifices return from their error? Let us ſhew, by facts, that a democratical government, well ordered, is not only poſſible, but that it is the ſole form of government that accords with the dignity of man; and ſoon will this order of things be eſtabliſhed, by univerſal conſent, upon the ſureſt foundations. Let us prove the falſehood of all the rumours that have been ſpread among the multitude, whether they proceed (O ſhame!) from the chair, or from the boſom of the councils; and ſoon will the multitude itſelf deſpiſe its ſeducers. Slander printed the doctrine of freedom and equality, as the immediate ſource of confuſion, and the grave of religion. But, citizens, where will ſlander now hide her head, when every citizen is protected in his perſon, in his property; and when the gates of the temples are open to every one, that he may adore our common Father in the manner to which he is prompted by the feelings of his heart?

Theſe are the lively effects of a wiſe and philoſophic policy, which can and ought happily to accompliſh this revolution. All the political diſſenſions, all the revolutions that have taken place in this State ſince its origin, vaniſh before ſo intereſting a revolution as the preſent. Theſe were only diſputes between party and party; trials of ſkill, for the moſt part between knaves and knaves; in which the people had no part to play but the part of the dupe. To-day it is the cauſe of the people itſelf in which we labour, in which we all ought to labour. To-day it is not a faction, but the nation herſelf, who is victorious. We muſt direct our views not to the welfare of a few deſpots, but to the happineſs of the whole nation.

Let us then always, citizens, conſider our revolution under this important regard. Let us endeavour to give it ſuch a direction, that it ſhall be in vain to ſeek to foment new political diſſentions; let the example of our depoſed deſpots be to us a leſſon to avoid the baſe as well as impolitic faults they have committed. Have their ſenſeleſs perſecutions made the priſons of this country cry for vengeance, and the complaints of the Dutch, become fugitives in all parts of the world, call forth curſes upon their adminiſtration? Let us make it our glory, to convince Europe, that it is the Dutch nation, and not a faction, that now triumphs; that it is the cauſe of freedom and equality, not the ſpirit of revenge and deſtruction: in ſhort, that ſound policy now reigns on one ſide, to make a cordial offer of the right hand of fellowſhip to her ſtray brethren, and not to drive them to deſpair; on the other, to hold high the ſword of puniſhment, in order to ſtrike the firſt traitor that henceforth ſhall preſume to oppoſe the freedom and ſupremacy of the people. For though the firſt part of this alternative be the true end of the real friend of humanity, the other ought no leſs to fix the attention of the ſevere republican; that thoſe who lie in ambuſh againſt freedom may ſee, even from afar, that their actions are carefully watched, and that the nation which ſo generouſly pardons, is ready to inflict examplary puniſhment on criminals, the moment her freedom is attacked.

Such, citizens, are the motives of the conduct we have purſued; ſuch is the rule of our actions. We believe that a firm adherence to this ſyſtem is the only method of completing the revolution, and of fixing the univerſal national happineſs on the ſoil of Batavia.

Decreed the 11th day of February 1795, the firſt year of Dutch Liberty.—Publiſhed the 13th of February following.

By order of the above-mentioned repreſentatives,

G. Brender a Brandis, Sec.

Edict *of the Grand Duke of Tuſcany.*

HIS Royal Highneſs having, ſince the very beginning of the preſent war, been of opinion, that it was neither juſt nor convenient for Tuſcany to take any active part in the tranſactions which at this preſent time convulſe Europe; that the welfare and ſafety of this country ſhould not be entruſted to the preponderance of any of the Belligerent Powers, but to the ſacred right of nations, and to the inviolable faiths of thoſe treaties, which guarantee the immunities, and of courſe the neutrality of the port of Leghorn; and, laſtly, that the natural and political ſituation of his dominions demand the moſt impartial line of conduct, has reſolved, with the ſtricteſt impartiality, to obſerve the edict of neutrality, publiſhed by his auguſt father, under date of the 1ſt of Auguſt 1778, as a fundamental law of the Duchy.

The beneficial conſequences of this reſolution rendered it highly agreeable to

his beloved ſubjects, who, profiting by the trade and commerce of other nations, without hurting any of them, found themſelves relieved from thoſe alarms and troubles which are occaſioned by the fear of war. Whilſt his Royal Highneſs enjoyed the ſatisfaction of ſeeing that Tuſcany, ſuperior as it were to the occurrences of the times, reſted peaceful and quiet on that neutrality, which was conſtantly reſpected by the French republic, he found himſelf involved in thoſe unpleaſant tranſactions, which are already known to all Europe. Although his Royal Highneſs was unable to reſiſt them; yet he conſented to nothing but the removal of the French miniſter reſiding at his court, the only act which the imperious circumſtances of that period could extort from him, and which can never be quoted as an act derogatory to the conſtitutional neutrality of Tuſcany.

The ſincere explanation of theſe facts, which admit neither diſcuſſion nor refutation, and the impartial line of acting obſerved afterwards towards the French republic, as well as towards individuals of that nation, have reſtored Tuſcany to the enjoyment of all the bleſſings which had been taken from her. His Royal Highneſs having concluded, with the National Convention of France, a treaty, calculated to re-eſtabliſh his former neutrality for the benefit of his ſubjects, without encroaching upon the rights and intereſts of the Belligerent Powers, with reſpect to whom he had never taken upon himſelf any particular obligation, has thought proper to publiſh the terms of that treaty, which are as follow:

"Art. I. The Great Duke of Tuſcany repeals all acts of adheſion, conſent, and acceſſion to the armed coalition againſt the French republic.

"II. In conſequence thereof, peace, friendſhip, and good underſtanding, are to prevail between the French republic and the great Duchy of Tuſcany.

"III. The neutrality of Tuſcany is re-eſtabliſhed on the ſame footing as it was before the 8th of October 1793.

"IV. The preſent treaty ſhall have no effect before it has been ratified by the National Convention.

"His Royal Highneſs therefore wills, that, in all his dominions, the edict of neutrality of the 1ſt of Auguſt 1788, confirmed by the ordinance of the 22d of March 1790, and re-publiſhed at Leghorn on the 18th of April 1792, be ſcrupulouſly obſerved; for which purpoſe, a ſufficient number of copies of this edict ſhall be ſent to the Conſuls of foreign nations reſiding at Leghorn, and to the Tuſcan Conſuls reſiding in foreign ports.

Given on the 1ſt of March 1795.

FERDINAND.
V. ANTHONY SERRISTORI,
ERNEST DI GILKENS."

ADDRESS *of Charette to the Inhabitants of La Vendee, inviting them to ſubmit to the Convention.*

BRAVE INHABITANTS! Vile ſeducers, infamous intriguers, ambitious and perverſe men, who build their happineſs and their enjoyments on the ruins of the public fortune, to their guilty deſigns, the life and the property of their equals—attempt now to miſlead you. They impute to our meaſures diſhonourable motives; they vilify our benevolent intentions; and they give to this treaty, which we have concluded, falſe and perfidious colours; with unparallelled impudence they circulate reports calculated to infuſe into every boſom miſtruſt, terror, and diſcord.

To watch over your intereſts, to forget our own, to labour for your good, without any perſonal conſiderations—ſuch is the glorious taſk which we propoſed to ourſelves: we think that we have not wandered from this honourable line of conduct.

Since, however, the malevolent dare yet to raiſe doubts and injurious ſuſpicions, it is our duty to diſſipate them, and to undeceive and inſtruct you; we ſhall now fulfil that duty.

We are not ignorant, brave inhabitants, of the powerful reaſons which provoked you to inſurrection and put arms in your hands.

The moſt deadly blows were aimed at your religious opinions. New prieſts and new worſhips had been eſtabliſhed upon the ruins of your own. Intolerance hunted every where for the guilty, and delighted in ſeizing victims. The inſolent deſpotiſm of the authorities eſtabliſhed for your protection—the *corvees* of all kinds, and vexations of every ſpecies, completed the terrible picture of your woes.

When the principle of a dangerous evil is entirely deſtroyed, the fatal conſequences of that evil ought no longer to exiſt.

The peaceful performance of the ceremonies of your religion is granted to you. You may ſafely make uſe of this imprescriptible right which could not be taken from you, without a total diſregard of your rights. From this moment you are free

free to offer to the Supreme Being your homage and your gratitude, according to your ancient uſages.

Your wretched country has been laid waſte; fire has conſumed your habitations; and the brutal wantonneſs of the military has been exerciſed on your perſons and property.—But the National Covention has ſolemnly promiſed to indemnify you for your loſſes, and to repair, as far as poſſible, all the evils occaſioned by a regimen of proſcription and injuſtice.

Succours are granted to you to rebuild your cottages. Cattle will be given you to revive agriculture, and to procure you the comforts of life. You will not hear of taxes till the period arrives, in which your recovered happineſs ſhall afford you the means of contributing to the wants of the State.

Let not the widow and the infirm father tremble at the idea of their children being called to the defence of the country. No; misfortune and old age will not be deprived of their ſupport. No; the nation will not order your children to fly to the protection of the frontiers. It impoſes alone upon them the taſk of cultivating the fields, in order to provide nouriſhment for the defenders of the republic.

You have furniſhed proviſions to the armies by your œconomy and the ſweat of your brow; we have given you drafts, which the National Convention will accept and diſcharge.

What more can you deſire? What uneaſineſs can now agitate your boſom ſo long, it is true, convulſed by misfortune? Do you fear freſh oppreſſion from authorities unworthy of your confidence?

Be not afraid, brave inhabitants; let a certainty of ſecurity enter your minds, and drive away deſpair. The men whoſe yoke you trembled at with reaſon, the men who were equally your enemies, and the enemies of their country, will no longer poſſeſs that power which they ſo cruelly abuſed.

The repreſentatives of the people have conſulted on the choice of men to replace them; we ſhall point out men known to you—men who have acquired your eſteem and ours; and who, in ſhort, are willing to ſacrifice their pleaſures and their fortune in order to make your lives comfortable and happy.

Can you think that we are able to make a cowardly ſacrifice of your intereſts? After having fought for them with ſo much ardour, can you think for an inſtant that we are capable of giving the lie to all our former actions?

Ah! if ſuch injurious ſentiments, the effects of jealouſy and malevolence, came from your hearts, how muſt our own be afflicted! How ſhould we ſupport the frightful idea, that, in attempting to make you happy, we had only made you ungrateful!

But are not your intereſts the ſame as our own? Are not our friends, our wives, our children, amongſt you? Do not our poſſeſſions join your own? Yes, undoubtedly. Has not this relation furniſhed us with thoſe motives which decide our conduct? We have thought only of you; we have ſacrificed every thing for your happineſs; and, in eſtabliſhing it on a firm and durable foundation, we have left to ourſelves only the ineſtimable advantage of being the witneſſes of it.

(Signed) CHARETTE, &c.

PROCLAMATION *of the Royaliſts of Anjou and Haut Poitou, in Anſwer to the Proclamation of the Pacificatory Repreſentatives of the People.*

IN THE NAME OF THE KING.

The Military Council of Anjou and Haut Poitou to the Republicans.

DELUDED FRENCHMEN, you announce to us words of Peace: this is the wiſh of our hearts; but by what right do you offer us a pardon, which it is only your lot to beg? Stained with the blood of our Kings! ſtained by the murder of a million of victims, by the conflagration and devaſtation of our property! what are your titles to inſpire us with confidence and ſecurity? Is it the puniſhments of Robeſpierre and Carrier? But indignant nature was raiſed againſt thoſe bloody monſters! The cries of public vengeance devoted them to death. In proſcribing them you did nothing more than yield to neceſſity. Amongſt you, one faction ſuperſedes another, and ſoon perhaps the ſame fate awaits that which at preſent reigns. Is it your pretended victories? But we are not ignorant that falſehood was always preſiding over your public preſs; and that, in experiencing the moſt ſevere defeats, you arrogantly aſſumed the haughty language of the conquerors of Europe, to impoſe on the credulity of your ſlaves! Is it the releaſe of our brethern who were priſoners? Was not that liberty due to them, which tyranny only could have taken from them? And when you detain them amongſt you, unarmed, and defenceleſs, have not we cauſe to fear that this temporary releaſe is an ambuſh craftily prepared to

blend us all in the same misfortune. Alas! were we to believe them, our murdered relations and friends would rise from their graves to tell us, "Take care of the poison concealed under those appearances; it was in proclaiming to us life and safety, we were immolated; the same fate undoubtedly awaits you: the faction which was then domineering is still reigning; its spirit is the same; it aims at the same end; means and agents only are changed."

If, however, your wishes are sincere; if your hearts, softened and changed, are bent towards peace, we must tell you, "Restore the Heir of your Kings his sceptre and crown;—to religion its worship and ministers;—to the nobility its rights and estates;—to the whole kingdom its ancient and respectable constitution, free from the abuses introduced in it by unfortunate events;"—then, forgetting all your wrongs and enormities, we may fly into your arms, and mingle with yours, our hearts, feelings, and wishes. But, without the previous adoption of these measures, we despise an amnesty that crimes should never have dared to offer to virtue—we despise your efforts and threats; supported by our brave and generous warriors, we will fight till death and you shall reign but on the tomb of the last of us!

Resolved unanimously at Maulevrier, the 28th of January, the year of grace 1795, and the third of the reign of Louis XVII.

(Signed)

STOFFLET, Gen. in Chief, MARTIN,
TROTTERVIN, CORDE, and
MOUNIER, GUIBERT, &c.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

Maternal Letters to a Young Lady on her Entrance into Life. 3s. Debrett.

THE author possesses sound judgment and just taste, in the accomplishments and behaviour becoming a woman in the various intercourses of life; which appears from the following extracts:

"*Accomplishments.*—On the point of accomplishments, therefore, *consider* that to *dazzle*, is far less desireable than to acquire solid comfort; that virtue is our highest praise; and that elegant attainments are only valuable when they are the ornaments of an amiable and well-instructed mind.

"With respect to books, I cannot but wish that your reading should be much more extensive than women in general think expedient; I would recommend such as appeal to the head, as well as to the heart; such as will give an elevation of sentiment, without leading you into abstruse or learned subjects. Nature and civil history may alone prove the subjects of agreeable and useful study: the first is particularly worthy the attention of a reasonable being; but alas! nature in vain offers her productions to the greater part of women: they, alas! have no hearts but for the observation of trifles. Small, however, is the attention necessary to remark the admirable harmony which is found in every part of the world; and she must be lost to all sense of the beautiful and sublime, who has no desire for that knowledge which opens to her all the treasures of nature, and displays the wonderful wisdom and goodness of their great Creator.

"Young women in general, and those, particularly, who have had no great advantages of education, should be extremely cautious in avoiding such works as may enervate the mind, soften the heart, or awaken the passions. Bad, indeed, must that book be in which the judicious and well-informed mind may not find some merit, some useful or moral truth, on which alone it will dwell; whilst every unworthy part is passed by with the censure it deserves. Far different is the case with the generality of female youth; their sensibility unrestrained, because never directed towards proper objects, is open alike to every impression: but she whose taste has been refined by the perusal of well chosen books, whose mind has been cultivated with care, and strengthened by reflection, needs not to be cautioned with respect to her studies; for her the romance has lost its danger, as the softness of her heart is corrected by the solidity of her judgment.

"*Exterior Behaviour.*—In considering manners, or that exterior behaviour which is necessary in general society, I am naturally led to remark on those of the present times; which, though I do not mean to involve them in one undistinguished censure, are too subject to levity, pertness, and assurance. Dignity, grace, and mildness, the most attractive charms of woman,

woman, are not ſo much the mode as they ought to be. Maſculine appearance, and maſculine expreſſions, are too frequently adopted; and it is not now uncommon, to hear the moſt beautiful lips utter words, which even a libertine would not have dared to uſe before a female, in better times; when decorum was conſidered as a virtue, and modeſty was regarded as the commanding feature of the female character. Who can wonder, therefore, that the influence our ſex ought to poſſeſs over the minds of men is ſo weakened, that they frequently prefer the meaneſt diverſions, the gaming-houſe, and "long protracted feaſt," to our company; and when they approach us, they often bring into our company the manners, converſation, and familiarity, of their own ſociety, inſtead of thoſe obliging atrentions, amiable reſerve, and chaſte behaviour, which is beſt ſuited to ours.

"When, however, on *our* part, no indignant frowns teſtify a diſpleaſure of ſuch manners, when no modeſt bluſh ſhall ſpeak the purity of the female mind; men are not to be condemned for improper conduct; the fault is *wholly ours:* and it muſt be the reformation in *our* manners which can alone reſtore that true good breeding which is ſo oppoſite to the faſhionable eaſe, or rather imprudent familiarity, of the preſent day. Be it, however, your part, ſingular as it may be, to ſuffer your *principles* to govern your *actions:* do not, I beſeech you, let the contagion of bad example influence even your exterior appearance, much leſs affect your manners and converſation. But, above all things, guard the principles of virtue, of honour, and, which includes them both, of religion, from being contaminated by the blandiſhments of dubious pleaſures and prevailing diſſipation. For if you once ſacrifice theſe to the faſhions of the world, there is an end of real happineſs; the ſources of it will be poiſoned, and all purity of mind, and dignity of character, will be loſt for ever, or reſtored only by a long and painful courſe of contrition and repentance.

"*Happineſs.*—How wretchedly do young women miſtake their intereſt and happineſs when they become the votaries of faſhion and folly. If they expect to change their ſituation, and to become wives and mothers, they cannot ſuppoſe, for a moment, if they will indulge a moment's reflection, that the qualifications requiſite to form ſuch characters can be obtained by ſcenes where no virtue is exerciſed, and where a tendency to bad principles too generally prevails. Amongſt theſe, would a ſenſible man, would any one who has a ſuſceptibility of what is right; amongſt theſe, I ſay, would he ſeek to form the deareſt and moſt intimate connexions? Oh, no! even the libertine, when he marries, ſeeks domeſtic diſpoſitions—virtue, harmony of temper, and a cultivated underſtanding, in the woman he deſtines to be his wife. At the ſame time, I cannot wiſh that your conduct ſhould be governed by motives of intereſt, or be guided by the opinion of the world: let better principles influence you; be virtuous, and be good, from the real love of virtue and of goodneſs, which is the only permanent foundation of excellence. If any meaner cauſe can influence you; if your heart is not ardent in the purſuit of what is right and beſt, or is cold to the calls of duty, you may, nevertheleſs, preſerve appearances, and gain from the world an approbation which you do not deſerve: but that internal peace, which ſprings from the conſciouſneſs of integrity; that fortitude with which great minds ſupport their misfortunes, and conquer their temptations, can never be hers who aſſumes the ſemblance of virtue, from the mercenary principle of promoting worldly intereſts."

Tranſactions of the Linnean Society, Vol. 2. 4to. 1l. 5s. White.

ON the importance of this ſociety, the diſtinguiſhed abilities of Dr Smith, its parent and preſident, and on the good ſenſe and diſcernment which mark its proceedings, it is needleſs in this place to expoſtulate. The preſent volume contains 36 papers, beſides extracts from the minute book of the Society.

We ſhall preſent our readers with the 22d paper, which contains obſervations upon the ſtructure and œconomy of thoſe inteſtinal worms called *Tæniæ*, by Mr Anthony Carliſle, which is an admirable and uſeful paper. It is curious to the naturaliſt, and may eventually prove of great importance in eradicating a diſeaſe very afflicting, and by no means uncommon. The inhabitants of different countries are ſubject to particular ſpecies of Tæniæ; the people of England have the Tænia Solium, which Mr Carliſle thus forcibly and perſpicuouſly deſcribes:

"THIS animal is compoſed of a head, in which is a mouth adapted to drink up fluids, and an apparatus for giving the head a fixed ſituation. The body is compoſed of a great number of diſtinct pieces, articulated

articulated together, each joint having an organ, whereby it attaches itſelf to the neighbouring part of the inner coat of the inteſtine. The joints neareſt the head are always ſmall, and they become gradually enlarged as they are further removed from it; but towards the tail a few of the laſt joints again become diminiſhed in ſize. The extremity of the body is terminated by a ſmall ſemicircular joint, which has no opening in it.

"The external parts of this animal are clothed with a fine membrane reſembling a cuticle; immediately under which there is a thin layer of fibres, lying parallel to each other, and running in the direction of the length of the animal's body; theſe fibres ariſe from a denſe, white, opake line of ſubſtance, which connects the individual joints together; and the layer of fibres, having clothed both the flatted ſides of the joint, is inſerted into the ſame kind of ligamentous ſubſtance which connects the next ſucceeding joints together.

"The motions of this animal's body are always in the direction of theſe fibres, and from hence we may conclude that they perform the office of muſcles. It may be worthy of remark, that theſe fibres are not all vaſcular, which ſhews that the actions of muſcles are not neceſſarily connected with vaſcularity.

"The head of this animal is compoſed of the ſame kind of materials as the other parts of its body; it has a rounded opening at its extremity, which is conſidered to be its mouth. This opening is continued by a ſhort duct into two canals; theſe canals paſs round every joint of the animal's body, and convey the aliment. Surrounding the opening of the mouth, are placed a number of projecting radii, which are of a fibrous texture, whoſe direction is longitudinal. Theſe radii appear to ſerve the purpoſe of tentacula for fixing the orifice of the mouth, as well as that of muſcles to expand the cavity of the mouth, from their being inſerted along the brim of that opening. After the rounded extremity, or head, has been narrowed into the neck, the lower part becomes flatted, and has two ſmall tubercles placed upon each flatted ſide; the tubercles are concave in the middle, and appear deſtined to ſerve the purpoſe of ſuckers for attaching the head more effectually. The internal ſtructure of the joints compoſing the body of this animal, is partly vaſcular, and partly cellular; the ſubſtance itſelf is white, and ſomewhat reſembles the coagulable lymph of the human blood. The alimentary canal paſſes along each ſide of the animal, ſending a croſs canal over the bottom of each joint, which connects the two lateral canals together.

"I have often injected three feet in length of theſe canals with coloured ſize, by a ſingle puſh with a ſmall ſyringe. The injection will not, however, paſs from below upwards along theſe canals; I could never make it go in this direction beyond two joints, and it appeared to be ſtopped by valves in the lateral canals, ſituated immediately below the places where the croſs canals are ſent off. The alimentary canal, as it is here deſcribed, is continued into the extreme joint, where it becomes impervious, there being no opening analogous to an anus. The individual joints have each a vaſcular ſtructure occupying the middle part, which is compoſed of a canal paſſing from the top of the joint to the bottom, and from its ſides are ſent off a number of lateral canals, nearly at right angles; theſe veſſels contain a fluid like milk, which is alſo globular, and after the death of the animal it is found coagulated. When injecting this middle vaſcular ſtructure, I have often made the injection paſs into the alimentary canals, by a number of very ſmall openings; but could never, on the contrary, inject the central veſſels from the alimentary canals; it would ſeem as if there were a valvular apparatus fixed at the outer extremities of thoſe radiated canals. The remaining part of the body is compoſed of a cellular ſubſtance."

Muſical and Poetical Relicks of the Welſh Bards, preſerved by tradition and authentic MSS. from remote antiquity, never before publiſhed. Dedicated by permiſſion to his R. H. the Prince of Wales. By Edward Jones, Bard to the Prince. Letter preſs and muſic. Folio. 1l. 11s. 6d.

THIS tribute of honour to the Bards of Wales, reflects no little ſhare upon its author. To the Bardic tunes are added variations for the harp, harpſichord, violin, and flute: Likewiſe a general hiſtory of the Bards and Druids, from the earlieſt period to the preſent time, with an account of their muſic and poetry. Among the muſic there is many valuable annotations interſperſed; for one inſtance, we meet with this piece of information, that "Hey down, derry down," that popular burden to various old ſongs, which

is

is generally ſuppoſed to be without meaning, is a genuine remnant of Britiſh language, and ſignifies "Let us haſten to the oaken grove," "*Hai down ir deri danno*," which was itſelf a common burden to Druidical ſongs. The etymologiſt will alſo be pleaſed, ſhould he not have met with it before, with the derivation of Armorica, the Roman name for Britanny, which is ſaid to be Britiſh alſo, as certainly is moſt probable, and deſcriptive of its ſituation; *Ar-y-môr-ucha* (pronounced now *icha*) "On the upper Sea." This derivation is at the opening of the hiſtorical part of the work; which, in its account of the Bards, their verſification, and their muſical inſtruments, is very intereſting to the ſtudent in antiquity.

The Bards were properly only the ſecond claſs of Druids, who were divided into three orders. 1. The *Derwydd*, or Druid. 2. The *Bardd*. 3. The *Ovydd*, or, as generally called by Engliſh writers, Ovade. Theſe are mentioned by Ammianus Marcellinus, xv. 9. under the name of "Bardos, Euhages, et Druidas." Their names are properly deduced by Mr Jones from the Britiſh language.

"*Derwydd* means the body of the Oak, and, by implication, the Man of the Oak; formed from *Derw* Oak, *ydd*, a termination of nouns; as *Llywydd* and *Darllenydd*; anſwering to the Engliſh terminations in Governor, Reader, and the like.

"*Bardd* ſignifies the Branching, or what ſprings from; derived from *Bar* a branch, or the top, &c.

"*Ovydd* implies the ſapling, or unformed plant; from *ov* raw, pure, and *ydd* above explained; but when applied to a perſon, *Ovydd* means a *noviciate*, (properly *novice*) or a holy one ſet apart.

"Thence it appears evident that *Derwydd*, *Bardd*, and *Ovydd*, were emblematical names of the three orders in the ſyſtem of Druidiſm, very ſignificant of the particular function of each. The *Derwydd* was the trunk or ſupport of the whole, whoſe prerogative it was to form and preſide over its rites and myſteries.—The *Bardd* was the ramification from the trunk, arrayed in foilage, which made it conſpicuous; whoſe office was to record, and ſing to the multitude, the precepts of their religion.—And the *Ovydd* was the young ſhoot growing up, enſuring a proſpect of permanency to the ſacred Grove; he was conſidered as a diſciple, and conſequently conducted the lighteſt and moſt trivial duties appertaining to the ſpreading temple of the *Oak*."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LONDON.

Tranſlations, chiefly from the Italian of Petrarch and Metaſtaſio. 2s. 6d. *Cook*, Oxford. *Robinſons*, London.

An Idea of the preſent ſtate of France, and of the conſequences of the Events paſſing in that kingdom. By the Author of the Example of France a Warning to Britain. 8vo. 1s. 6d. *Richardſon.*——Mr Young compares the preſent ſtate of France with that of ancient Sparta. For, as by the inſtitutions of Lycurgus, the people were divided into two claſſes; ſoldiers free and cultivators ſlaves: ſo, by very different ſteps, the ſame has become the diviſion of France; all who are capable of military ſervice are in requiſition for it, while the reſt are obliged to cultivate the ground. From the ſpeculations of Sir James Stewart, and other writers, Mr Y. eſtimates the enormous force which muſt ariſe from ſuch an arrangement, and the danger there is leſt it ſhould daſh to pieces the whole fabric of trade and induſtry in Europe. To obviate the danger, he propoſes to fortify certain poſts, and raiſe a national militia of 500,000 men, ſupported and commanded by the actual property of the kingdom.

Siſſuna; or Traits of a Modern Miſs. A novel. 4 vols. 12s. *Lane.*

A Chronological Hiſtory of the European States, with their Diſcoveries and Settlements, from the treaty of Nimeguen in 1678, to the cloſe of the year 1792. By Charles Mayo, L.L.B. Folio. 1l. 5s. *Robinſons.*

Memoirs of Science and the Arts; or, An Abridgement of the Tranſactions of the principal learned and œconomical Societies eſtabliſhed in Europe, Aſia, and America. Vol. 1. 1l. 1s. *Faulder.*

Bengal Sugar. An Account of the Method and Expence of cultivating the Sugar-cane in Bengal. In a letter from a Planter in Bengal, to his Friend in London. 3s. *Debrett.*

On the Inveſtigation of Aſtronomical Circles. By Count de Bruhl. 8vo. 1s. 6d. *T. Cadell*, jun. and *W. Davies.*

Biographia Navalis; or, Impartial Memoirs of the Officers of the Navy of Great Britain, from the year 1660, to the preſent time. By John Charrock, Eſq; with Portraits and other Engravings. In 4 vols. Vol. I. 8vo. 6s. *Faulder.*

Facts relative to the Diſmemberment of Poland. 1s. 6d. *Owen.*

A Sermon, preached in the pariſh church of St Martin in the Fields, at the Viſitation of the Biſhop of London. By George Henry Glaſſe, M. A. Rector of Hanwell. 1s. *Faulder.*

A Sermon, preached in the Cathedral church of York, at the aſſizes held there. By the Rev. Geo. Hay Drummond, M. A. Prebendary of York. Publiſhed at the deſire of the High Sheriff and Grand Jury. 1s. *Edwards.*

Olſer-

Obſervations, Phyſiological and Chirurgical, on Compound Fractures. By Walker Weldon, Surgeon. 2s. 6d. *Croſby.*

A Journey over Land to India, partly by a route never gone before by any European. By Donald Campbell, Eſq; of Barbreck. In a ſeries of letters to his Son. 4to. 1l. 1s. *Cullen.*

A Short Hiſtory of the Britiſh Empire, during the year 1794. By Francis Plowden, L. C. D. 8vo. *Robinſons.*

An Epitome of Logic. In Four Parts. By N. Drallock. 3s. *Johnſon.*

Tranſactions of the Royal Humane Society, from 1774 to 1784; with an Appendix of Miſcellaneous Obſervations on Suſpended Animation, to the year 1794. Dedicated to his Majeſty. By W. Hawes, M. D. Vol. I. *Rivingtons.*

The Voluntary Exile. In five vols. By Mrs Parſons, Author of Lucy. *Lane.*

The Duke of Clarence; an Hiſtorical Novel. In four vols. *Lane.*—This Novel exhibits a good picture of ancient times and manners; and abounds with pathetic and intereſting events.

A Collection of State Papers relative to the War againſt France now carrying on by Great Britain and the ſeveral European Powers. 2 vols. large 8vo. 1l. 1s. *Debrett.*

Obſervations on the Emigration of Joſeph Prieſtley, and on the ſeveral addreſſes delivered to him on his arrival at New York. 8vo. 1s. 6d. *Stockdale.*

Ode to the Benevolence of England. Addreſſed to aliens and natives. 4to. *Cullen & Co.*

Teſtimony of the Authenticity of the Prophecies of Richard Brothers, and of his miſſion to recal the Jews. By N. Braſſey Halhed, M. P. 8vo. 1s. *Faulder.*

POETRY.

THE WATCHMAN.

FROM MR DIBDIN'S "CASTLES IN THE AIR."

A WATCHMAN I am, and I knows all the round,
The houſekeepers, the ſtrays, and the lodgers;
Where low devils, and rich dons, and high rips may be found,
Odd dickies, queer kids, and rum codgers.
Of money, and of property,
I'm he that takes care,
And cries, when I ſee rogues go by,
Hey! what are you doing there?

"Only a little buſineſs in that houſe; you underſtand me."—"Underſtand you! well I believe you are an honeſt man; do you hear, bring me an odd ſilver candleſtick or ſo by and by."

Then to my box I creep,
And there fall faſt aſleep.—
What's that?—St Paul's ſtrikes one;
Thus, after all the miſchief's done,
I goes and gives them warning,
And loudly bawls,
As ſtrikes St Paul's,
Paſt one o'clock, and a cloudy morning.

Then, round as the hour I merrily cries,
Another fine meſs I diſcover;
For a curious rope-ladder I ſtraightway eſpies,
And Miſs Forward expecting her lover.
Then to each other's arms they fly—
"My life, my ſoul, ah! ah!"—
"Fine work, Miſs Hot-upon't," cries I,
"I'll knock up your papa."

"No, you won't, ſure."—"Yes, I ſhall: worthy old ſoul, to be treated in this manner."—"Here, take this."—"Oh! you villain, want to bribe an honeſt watchman, and with ſuch a trifle too."—"Well, well, here's more."—"More! you ſeem to be a ſpirited lad; now do make her a good huſband; I am glad you have tricked the old hunks: I wiſh you ſafe to Gretna Green."

Then to my box I creep,
And there fall faſt aſleep.—
What's that?—St Paul's ſtrikes two.
The lovers off, what does I do,
But gives the father warning,
And loudly bawls,
As ſtrikes St Paul's,
Paſt two o'clock, and a cloudy morning.

Then, towards the ſquare from my box as I looks,
I hears ſuch a ranting and tearing;
'Tis Pharaoh's whole hoſt, and the pigeons and rooks
Are laughing, and ſinging, and ſwearing:
Then ſuch a hubbub, ſuch a din;
How they blaſpheme and curſe!
That thief has ſtol'n my diamond pin;
Watch, watch, I've loſt my purſe!

"Watch, here, I charge you."—"And I charge you; damme, charge for charge."—"Indeed it is a marvellous thing that honeſt people can't paſs the ſtreets wit'out being robbed; which is the thief that ſtole the gentleman's purſe?"—"That's him."—"What, Sam Snatch!—give me the purſe, Sam.—He has *not* got your purſe; you are miſtaken in your man, ſo go home peaceably, and don't oblige me to take *you* to the watch-houſe."

Then to my box I creep,
And there fall faſt aſleep.—
What's that?—St Paul's ſtrikes three.
Thus from my roguery I gets free,
By giving people warning,
And loudly bawls,
As ſtrikes St Paul's,
Paſt three o'clock, and a cloudy morning.

TO

TO A YOUNG LADY ON HER BIRTH-DAY;

WHICH WAS THE FIRST OF APRIL.

LET others write for by-deſigns,
I ſeek ſome moral in my lines,
Which whoſoever reads muſt bear,
Or great, or learn'd, or young, or fair;
Permit me, then, with friendly lay,
To moralize your April-day.

Checquer'd your native month appears
With ſunny gleams, and cloudy tears;
'Tis thus the world our truſt beguils,
Its frowns as tranſient as its ſmiles;
Nor pain nor pleaſure long will ſtay,
For life is but an April-day.

Health will not always laſt in bloom,
But age or ſickneſs ſurely come;
Are friends belov'd? why Fate muſt ſeize
Or theſe from you, or you from theſe:
Forget not, earneſt in your play,
For youth is but an April-day.

When piety and fortune move
Your heart to try the bands of love,
As far as duty gives you power,
Guiltleſs enjoy the preſent hour:
Gather your roſe-buds while you may,
For love is but an April-day.

What clouds ſoe'er without are ſeen,
Oh, may they never reach within!
But Virtue's ſtronger fetters bind
The ſtrongeſt tempeſt of the mind:
Calm may you ſhed your ſetting ray,
And ſunſhine end your April-day.

SONG,

FROM THE NEW ENTERTAINMENT OF "ARRIVED AT PORTSMOUTH."

WITH pride we ſteer'd for England's coaſt,
Her hills aroſe in miſty blue;
Six prizes of the line our boaſt,
Another ſtruck and ſunk in view!
O ſtill to guard this iſle, the battle we'll ſuſtain,
And dare the perils of the ſtormy main!

Within the boſom of the land,
The claims of relative and friend,
The prowеſs of our fleets demand:
Their rights upon our arms depend.
O ſtill to guard this iſle, the battle we'll ſuſtain,
And dare the perils of the ſtormy main!

Sweet love; this boſom knows thy pow'r,
The daſhing waves that foam along,
Hear Fanny's name at midnight hour,
The tender burthen of my ſong:
For Britain's lovely dames the battle we ſuſtain,
And dare the perils of the ſtormy main!

THE MARINER.

FROM THE MYSTERIES OF UDOLPHO.

SOFT came the breath of ſpring; ſmooth flow'd the tide;
And blue the heaven in its mirror ſmil'd;
The white ſail trembled, ſwell'd, expanded wide,
The buſy ſailor at the anchor toil'd.

With anxious friends, that ſhed the parting tear
The deck was throng'd—how ſwift the moments fly!
The veſſel heaves, the farewell ſigns appear;
Mute is each tongue, and eloquent each eye!

The laſt dread moment comes!---the ſailor youth,
Hides the big drop, and ſmiles amid his pain,
Sooths his ſad bride, and vows eternal truth,
Farewell my love—we ſhall—ſhall meet again!

Long on the ſtern, with waving hand he ſtood;
The crowded ſhore ſinks, leſſening from his view,
As gradual glides the bark along the flood;
His bride is ſeen no more—"Adieu!—Adieu!"

The breeze of eve moans low, her ſmile is o'er,
Dim ſteals her twilight down the crimſon'd weſt,
He climbs the top-moſt maſt to ſeek once more,
The far-ſeen coaſt, where all his wiſhes reſt.

He views its dark line on the diſtant ſky,
And Fancy leads him to his little home,
He ſees his weeping love, he hears her ſigh,
He ſooths her grief, and tells of joys to come.

Eve yields to night, the breeze to wintry gales,
In one vaſt ſhade the ſeas and ſhores repoſe;
He turns his aching eye—his ſpirit fails,
The chill tear falls;—ſad to the deck he goes!

The ſtorm of midnight ſwells, the ſails are furl'd,
Deep ſounds the lead, but finds no friendly ſhore,
Faſt o'er the waves the wretched bark is hurl'd,
"O Ellen, Ellen! we muſt meet no more!"

Lightnings that ſhew the vaſt and foamy deep,
The rending thunders, as they onward roll,
The loud, loud winds, that o'er the billows ſweep—
Shake the firm nerve, appal the braveſt ſoul!

Ah! what avails the ſeamen's toiling care!
The ſtraining cordage burſts, the maſts is riv'n;
The ſounds of terror groan along the air,
Then ſink afar;—the bark on rocks is driven!

Fierce o'er the wreck the whelming waters paſs'd,
The helpleſs crew ſunk in the roaring main!
Henry's faint accents trembled in the blaſt—
"Farewell, my love!—we ne'er ſhall meet again!"

Oft at the calm and ſilent evening hour,
When ſummer's breezes linger on the wave,
A melancholy voice is heard to pour
Its lonely ſweetneſs o'er poor Henry's grave!

And oft at midnight airy ſtrains are heard
Around the grove, where Ellen's form is laid;
Nor is the dirge by village maidens fear'd,
For lovers' ſpirits guard the holy ſhade!

THE WISH.

TO A FRIEND.

THE muſe who ſtruck to moral ſtrains the lyre,
Now turns to court a viſionary theme,
To frame the wiſh which flattering hopes inſpire,
When Fancy revels in her golden dream.
I aſk no lone retreat, no ſhady grove;
Nor grove nor bow'r can boaſt a charm for me;
I muſe on juſtice, liberty, and love,
And, need I, Orſon! tell my wiſh to thee?

I bend, great Juſtice! at thine awful throne,
Eternal arbiter of good and ill;
The ſons of ſoul ſhall make thy laws their own,
And form their dictates by thy ſov'reign will.
But oft perverted is thy high beheſt,
And oft I'm doom'd oppreſſion's rod to ſee;
I ſee wealth triumph, and the poor oppreſt,
And, need I, Orſon! tell my wiſh to thee?

How bounds the ſoul at Freedom's ſacred call!
How ſhrinks from ſlavery's heart appalling train!
But ſtill her victims av'rice will inthral,
Afric's ſad ſons ſtill wear the accurſed chain.
Still power deſpotic, with ambition join'd,
Would cruſh the ſoul determin'd to be free;
I ſee debas'd man's dignity of mind,
And, need I, Orſon! tell my wiſh to thee?

Were juſtice followed, then would man be good;
Were freedom guarded, then would man be bleſt;
No generous impulſe of the ſoul ſubdu'd,
But love unfraught with anguiſh fill the breaſt.
I felt the magic of Lucinda's eye,
I thought her charms were of no mean degree;
Lucinda's name inſpir'd the ſecret ſigh,
And, need I, Orſon! tell my wiſh to thee?

One only wiſh remain'd! oh, might I find,
Amid this ſcene of danger and of ſtrife,
Some kindred ſpirit, ſome congenial mind,
To cheer my journey through the vale of life.
Indulgent heaven vouchſaf'd the boon to ſend;
A youth I found, and juſt and mild was he;
My heart ſprang mutual to embrace its friend,
And, need I, Orſon! name that friend to thee?

THE FIELD MOUSE.

FROM LADY BURREL'S POEMS.

A MOUSE, the ſleekeſt of the train
That ever ſtole the farmer's grain,
Grew tir'd of acorns, wheat, and peaſe,
And long'd to feed on ſavoury cheeſe.
A travell'd ſir, a mouſe of ſpirit,
Endow'd with wit, but little merit,
In evil hour a viſit paid,
And turn'd his inexperienc'd head
With ſtories of I know not what!
The comforts of the ſhepherd's cot,
The plenty of the farmer's barn,
And granaries replete with corn;
But moſt the luxury and waſte
Of houſes own'd by men of taſte,
Where a man-cook conſumes the meat,
Yet leaves enough for mice to eat,
And in whoſe pantry, cheeſe and ham
Invite a colony to cram.

The longing mouſe the ſtory hears;
He feels alternate hopes and fears;
His friend's advice he dares purſue,
And bids his rural friends adieu.
When night her ſable curtain ſpread,
And all was ſilent as the dead,
Our hero crept along the way
His friend had pointed out by day,
And entering at the cellar door,
Aſcended to the pantry floor.
Behind a table there he lies,
And thinks himſelf ſecure and wiſe;
At morn a plenteous ſcene appears,
Enough to ſerve him many years;
(The reliques of a ſumptuous dinner
Are tempting to a young beginner;)—
He peeps, and thinks he may come out
To taſte a bit, and look about;
No foe appears, and bolder grown,
He ſwears the treaſure is his own;
Then ſallying forth in open day,
Eats all that comes into his way.

But ſoon the greaſy cook is ſeen—
The mouſe looks pitiful and mean;
Scouts from the dreſſer in a fright,
Yet does not 'ſcape his watchful ſight.
The gnaw'd remains of viands rare
Are taken from the ſhelf with care,
And in their place a trap is ſet,
To make the thief repay the debt.

The mouſe at evening dares to peep,
And thinks his foe is faſt aſleep:
The ſavoury cheeſe his fancy draws
Within the trap's unfeeling jaws:
He finds too late his error there,
And dies upon the fatal ſnare;
(A martyr unto bad advice;
A leſſon to imprudent mice,
Who, diſcontented with their home,
To gayer ſcenes deſire to roam.)

HOUSE OF LORDS.

March 26. *Lord Grenville* delivered a meſſage from his Majeſty, expreſſive of his Majeſty's firm reliance upon their Lordſhips' ſupport, and hoping for the concurrence of that Houſe, in granting ſuch further ſupplies as ſhould ſeem fit to their wiſdom to grant, for defraying the expences which the exigencies of the current year may call for and require. Lord Grenville moved, "That the ſaid meſſage be taken into conſideration to-morrow." Agreed.

KING'S MESSAGE.

27. The order of the day for taking his Majeſty's meſſage of yeſterday, reſpecting a vote of credit for the exigencies of the current year into conſideration, being read,

Lord Grenville, after a few prefatory obſervations, moved an addreſs to his Majeſty in anſwer to the above, which, as uſual, was an echo to the meſſage, promiſing the concurrence and ſupport of the Houſe, &c.

Lord Lauderdale oppoſed the Addreſs, on going to pledge the Houſe to a concurrence in an *unlimited* vote of credit to Government, under the ſanction of which, miniſters might negociate any ſums, and for what purpoſes they thought proper.

The Duke of Norfolk concurred with his noble friend (Lord Lauderdale) in his obſervations on the Addreſs; but his Grace ſaid, that his uneaſineſs would be diminiſhed, were he certain that this would be the laſt application made to Parliament for money this year. It was intimated from the throne, that a marriage was to take place between his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales and the Princeſs of Brunſwick. A ſuitable eſtabliſhment would be neceſſary for thoſe illuſtrious perſons, and Parliament, no doubt, would be reſorted to on the occaſion. He thought that, at this advanced period of the Seſſion, as no communication had yet been made on the ſubject, that ſome explanation from miniſters would be proper.

Lord Grenville replied, that their Lordſhips muſt be aware of the obvious impropriety of any communication from miniſters to Parliament on that ſubject, until they had it in command from his Majeſty.

The queſtion on the Addreſs was then put by the Lord Chancellor, and agreed to by the Houſe.

STATE OF THE NATION.

30. *The Earl of Guildford* roſe to make his promiſed motion reſpecting the ſtate of the nation. He prefaced it with a ſpeech of conſiderable length, in which he took a copious and comprehenſive view of the entire circumſtances of the country, as well with regard to its foreign connections, as its domeſtic concerns, and inſiſted that the conduct of miniſters, on the whole, had been ſuch as plainly manifeſted their inability to guide the national affairs; and ſuch as rendered them unworthy of the confidence of Parliament. The reverſe was as ſtrenuouſly contended for by miniſters and their adherents.—What he wiſhed therefore was, for the inſtitution of a ſerious inquiry into theſe circumſtances, by which it would be proved where the blame properly could attach, and from its reſult might be learned the beſt means to avert thoſe evils which threatened the country in her preſent critical ſituation. Having premiſed this, his Lordſhip entered into rather a minute detail reſpecting the general heads above alluded to—the finances and reſources of the country; the circumſtances of its alliances; the preſent ſtate of our fleets and armies; and our conduct towards neutral powers, not omitting that which related to America. In all theſe points he contended, that the calamitous effects, and diſgrace of miſconduct, were never more ſenſibly felt than at the preſent moment. He then adverted to the ſituation and circumſtances of the enemy, which, though, as to their reſources, they might be ſaid to be rather under ſome difficulties; yet, upon the whole, they were comparatively proſperous, and that in an alarming degree. The career of ſuch a power as France was not to be checked by any of the means propoſed by miniſters; a different line of conduct and ſtrain of language only would have that effect; but of theſe points, their Lordſhips could better judge from the reſult of the propoſed enquiry. The Noble Earl particularly alluded to the affairs of Ireland; it was now, he obſerved, of public notoriety, that the affairs of that kingdom were in a very alarming and critical condition; that the great body of the people there were in a degree of ferment and irritation, unknown in any former period, and all this, in the firſt view of it, he muſt attribute to the miſconduct, if not duplicity, of miniſters at home; but be that as it may, whether the fault originally lay with the late much reſpected Viceroy of that kingdom, in either

miſtaking or diſobeying his inſtructions, or with the miniſters of this country, it certainly at preſent made no ſort of difference to the people of Ireland: the former lay between Earl Fitzwilliam and his Majeſty's Cabinet; but it lay with the Britiſh Parliament to probe the latter to the bottom, in order to preſerve, if poſſible, that invaluable part of the empire, from which we derived ſuch advantages in time of peace, ſuch ſupport in time of war; reſpecting the latter, he could affirm, that upwards of one-third of the military and naval ſtrength of the empire was derived from Ireland. Theſe laſt mentioned conſiderations ſhould certainly operate as one of the ſtrongeſt motives for going into the enquiry. Were the enquiry refuſed, it will go to warrant the aſſertion of M. Langlat, one of the French Convention, who ſaid, "that the greateſt energy of Britain conſiſted in its concealment of its loſſes!" He concluded by moving, that "their Lordſhips go into a Committee of the whole Houſe to conſider of the State of the Nation."

The motion was ſupported by the Dukes of Grafton, Norfolk, and Bedford, and the Earl of Lauderdale; and was oppoſed by the Duke of Richmond, Earl Mansfield, and Lords Grenville and Sydney. We, however, forbear entering into a detail of their arguments, as they were, in every reſpect, ſimilar to thoſe uſed in the Houſe of Commons on this queſtion, and on other occaſions when the queſtion of war and peace hath been agitated in both Houſes.

In favour of the motion,	14
Againſt it,	104
Majority,	——90.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

4. *Mr Alderman Anderſon* preſented a petition from the wine merchants, againſt the new duty on that article.

The *Speaker* appriſed the Houſe that he had in vain ſearched for precedents on the ſubject of a petition againſt a tax, but none was to be found from the year 1711 to the preſent time. A petition of a ſimilar tendency from the maltſters was rejected *nem. con.* this deciſion, however, did not prevent the petitioners from receiving redreſs in the committee.

The petition was negatived *nem. con.*

POOR'S BILL.

5. *Sir William Young* made his promiſed motion for repealing the 9th of Geo. I. and for charitable relief being afforded to the poor at their own houſes.

Mr Joliffe, *Lord Sheffield*, and *Sir John Mitford*, made ſome objections to the bill, as rather tending to repeal than amend the act alluded to. They were replied to by *Sir William Young*, *Mr Eaſt*, *Mr Powys*, *Sir R. Hill*, and others, who ſupported the bill; upon which the Houſe divided,

Ayes	95
Noes	2
Majority—	93.

DUTY ON WINES.

The Houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee, to take into conſideration an additional duty on foreign wines

The *Chancellor* of the *Exchequer* imagined, that no great objection would be made to the bill now before the committee, except as far as regarded the time on which the duty ſhould commence; this period he would propoſe to be the 23d of February.

Mr Alderman Anderſon declared, that he thought the wine merchants hardly and unfairly dealt by, and complained of the irregular manner in which the ſtock in hand had been taken; he therefore moved an amendment—That the duty ſhould not commence before the paſſing of the bill, which he aſſerted to be the cuſtomary and only juſt mode of proceeding.

Mr Grey coincided perfectly in opinion with the worthy Alderman, and contended, that the operation of the bill ſhould not commence till it had received the royal aſſent. The clauſe, he ſaid, which was intended to be propoſed for impowering the merchants to make an additional charge in proportion to the tax, would not be effectual; for it would be impoſſible, for example, to recover that additional ſum from thoſe who had paid for the commodity in ready money. He alſo complained of the irregular manner in which the ſtock in hand had been taken; the ſurvey on ſome having been made on the 23d, and on other ſtock not till the 27th: and alſo that due notice had not been given of the full extent of the bill, by which many merchants, deeply engaged in the wine trade, muſt, very unfairly, become conſiderable loſers.

Mr Pitt contented, that the general notice given, by the reſolution of the Houſe, was ſufficient; and that there was nothing new or unprecedented in articles of importation being taxed, previous to the bill for taxing them having paſſed into a law, of which he gave an inſtance in the

the article of candles. Wine, he obſerved, was an article of home conſumption, and ſhould not be confounded with articles that were imported on mercantile-ſpeculation, either of raw materials to be worked up, or other goods to be re-exported. The notice given, he imagined, was as complete and ſatisfactory as any that could poſſibly be given, and he only had to regret it, if any thing like injuſtice or inequality ſhould ariſe from it.

Mr Fox contended, that in many reſpects the bill would operate as unequal and unjuſt, particularly at diſtant parts; at Briſtol, for example, where the reſolution of the Houſe could not have been known before the 26th.

After a few obſervations from *Mr Pitt* and *Mr Roſe*, a diviſion took place:

Againſt the amendment	70
For it -	30
Majority	—40.

9. On the motion that the additional duty on Foreign wines, be read a third time, *Mr Pitt* then moved a rider to the bill, in favour of Admirals, Captains, and other officers of the navy. Ordered to make part of the bill.

In the committee on the cuſtoms duty bill, *Mr Pitt* moved, that timber of ſmall dimenſions, ſuch as was uſed in building cottages, &c. and ſuch as was imported from Norway, not exceeding ten inches ſquare, be exempted from the operation of that bill, which, after ſome obſervations, was agreed to.

EAST INDIA OFFICERS.

10. *General Smith* roſe to make and ſupport his promiſed motion, for redreſſing the grievances of which the military eſtabliſhment of India had often, but ineffectually complained. The hon. General then ſtated the grievances complained of by the officers, under three different points of view. *Firſt*, The hardſhips endured from the nature of the climate. *Secondly*, The long and laborious ſervices they rendered to this country, without their receiving any adequate reward, by military preferment, or otherwiſe. And *finally*, The hard and unnatural neceſſity impoſed on them, of not returning to their native country without reſigning their commiſſion. He next went to ſhew that it was unwiſe in his Majeſty's miniſters, and unjuſt in that Houſe, to permit theſe grievances to remain unredreſſed; for they tended, he ſaid, to eſtrange the affections of thoſe gallant men from the love and intereſts of their mother country, and to ſtir up in them a ſpirit of jealouſy and diſcontent, that was capable of reducing them to dejection and deſpondency. He then adverted to the ambitious and hoſtile views which the French committees ſeemed to have formed againſt our Eaſt India eſtabliſhments, which they envied as the centre of our wealth, and the moſt fruitful fountain of our reſources; but which, if preſerved to us, we muſt owe to the courage and conduct of thoſe meritorious officers, whoſe ſufferings and unworthy treatment we ſpeak and hear of, without commiſeration or redreſs. The hon. General next alluded to a diſpute between his Majeſty's Miniſters and the Court of Directors, relative to the arrangements to be adopted, and which he lamented as having obſtructed and retarded the affording of that relief ſo juſtly claimed by thoſe gallant and well-deſerving men. Theſe claims, he contended, had humanity, juſtice, and equity on their ſide, and as ſuch, they called for his firm and warm ſupport. He would therefore move, that it is the opinion of this Houſe, that the officers ſerving in India, labour under weighty and unmerited grievances.

Colonel Wood oppoſed the motion, as intruding prematurely on what was now under the conſideration of the executive government, and particularly of the right hon. Gentleman, who preſided over India affairs.

Colonel Maitland agreed with the hon. mover, that the queſtion brought by him before the Houſe, was a queſtion of great moment, and moreover a queſtion of great intricacy. He, however, was impreſſed with very ſerious reaſons for depricating the agitation of the queſtion at this moment, and particularly of calling into public notice, any difference of opinion that might ſubſiſt between the Court of Directors and the Miniſters of the Crown, who, he hoped, would ſoon adopt, on a broad and ſolid baſis, ſome permanent arrangement on the buſineſs now under diſcuſſion; in that hope he would perſevere in his opinion, that the conſideration of the ſubject ſhould be deferred, and in that view he would move, that the Houſe do now adjourn.

Col. Maitland's motion was then put and agreed to *nem. con.*

MILITIA OFFICERS.

19. *Mr Hobart* having brought up the report of the Committee of ways and means; and the reſolution being read, that the allowance to be granted to ſubaltern officers of the Militia, in time of peace,

peace, be defrayed out of the produce from the land tax for the year 1795.

Mr Wyndham ſaid, the neceſſity of the meaſure was ſufficiently notorious, as appeared by the great deficiency of ſubaltern officers in the Militia corps, whoſe condition in life was generally far different from that of the higher officers, and rendered them unable to meet that expence their ſituation did expoſe them to incur.

Mr Wilberforce and *Col. Sloane* followed in the ſame opinion. *Meſſrs Fox*, *Sheridan*, and *Gen. Tarleton*, oppoſed it, as deſtroying that conſtitutional diſtinction which ſhould always ſubſiſt between the army and the militia.

FRANKING.

20. The Houſe, in a committee, entered on the conſideration of the weight of letters which ſhould be allowed, whether one or two ounces. For the limitation of one ounce, there was a majority of 84. When the clauſe was read, limiting the number of letters to be received by any member in one day to 15. *Mr Buxton* propoſed as an amendment, that it ſhould be limited to 10, but which was negatived. When the committee came to that part of the bill which goes to affect the privileges of clerks in certain public offices, to ſend and receive letters free of poſtage, much difference of opinion prevailed on this head; ſome gentlemen thought thoſe perſons ſhould be entirely diveſted of the above privilege, as abuſing it moſt groſsly; while others thought regulations to be more expedient.

Mr Dent declared his intention to move, on a future day, for a committee on this ſeparate and diſtinct propoſition.

SCOTCH DISTILLERIES.

23. The Houſe having reſolved itſelf into a Committee of ways and means,

Mr Pitt reminded the committee, that at the time of opening the budget, he hinted an intention of re-conſidering the duty on Scotch diſtilleries: from new information he had ſince gathered on this point, he was led to believe that a larger duty ſhould be impoſed on theſe diſtilleries, in order to proportion it more adequately to the duty in England. The duty he now wiſhed to add would, he ſaid, amount to four times more than his eſtimate at the opening of the budget; for the produce, in his opinion, would amount to more than 90,000l. He would perhaps on a future year propoſe a further increaſe, in order to render the proportion of duty on ſpirits in Scotland and in England, ſomewhat more parallel. Inſtead of levying that tax as he firſt intended, he would levy it on ſtills, at the rate of nine pounds per gallon additional duty.

POLICIES OF INSURANCE.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer next adverted to an additional duty on inſurances. This, he ſaid, ſhould not only extend to property on board ſhips, but was alſo to attach to all property inſured on ſhore, in the proportion of two ſhillings on ſtamps for inſurances under 100l. and of two ſhillings and ſixpence on ſtamps for every 100l. additional. His motion was agreed to.

HAIR POWDER TAX.

The order of the day was next read, for the Houſe to reſolve itſelf into a committee on the bill for obliging all perſons wearing hair powder to take a licence for the ſame; when

Mr Pitt thought it adviſeable to propoſe two exceptions: one in favour of the ſubalterns and privates in the army; and all officers in the navy under the rank of poſt captain. The other reſpected the clergy, whoſe benefices or private property did not amount to 100l. per annum. He alſo propoſed one alteration from his former plan, that of having the certificate taken out from the diſtributors of ſtamps, inſtead of being regiſtered with the clerk of the peace, as in the game tax. The tax, he ſaid, ſhould commence on the 5th of May next, and all perſons expoſed to its operation ſhould, for future years, have their names regiſtered from the month of April to the ſame month of the enſuing year.

General Macleod ſuggeſted the propriety of making ſome exceptions in favour of families, where there were a great number of daughters; and that no more than the mother and two or three of her daughters at moſt, ſhould be expoſed to it.

Mr Cawthorne propoſed to exempt half-pay officers, and was ſupported by General Smith and others.

Mr Pitt oppoſed this amendment, as repugnant to the principles of the bill; but confeſſed himſelf inclined to liſten to that of General Macleod, in favour of families where daughters were numerous.

STATE OF THE NATION.

24. *Mr Fox* roſe, agreeably to his promiſed notice, to move, that the Houſe reſolve itſelf into a committee, to enquire into the ſtate of the nation. In a ſpeech of near four hours, in which his uſual powers of argument, eloquence, and perſpicuity, were eminently diſplayed, he touched upon all the points in which the national

dignity

dignity and intereſt are at preſent at ſtake: we ſhall endeavour as concifely as poſſible to give the moſt prominent features of his ſpeech. Mr Fox began by calling the ſerious attention of the Houſe to the preſent ſtate of this country, of Europe, and of all the civilized world; to the different political opinions that were ſet afloat; and to the many and conſiderable dangers that now ſurrounded us, and menaced our deſtruction. It was not cuſtomary, he ſaid, to make motions of the nature of that he now had the honour to make, unleſs ſome very grave and ſerious reaſons were adduced to demonſtrate its neceſſity; it had fallen to his lot, on a former occaſion, in a time alſo of great danger and calamity, to make a ſimilar motion; the period he alluded to was the year 1777, upon the ſurrender at Saratoga. Mr Fox then went into the more material grounds for his calling for an enquiry into the ſtate of the nation. Theſe he drew from our own reſources in men and money; the purpoſes they were now converted to; the ſtate of our commerce, &c. from which theſe reſources flowed; our continental connections, and our reaſons for confiding in them. As to our reſources in men, he endeavoured to prove, that they would ſoon neceſſarily fail us, both from the decreaſe of the population of the country, and from the conſiderable number we had loſt in the laſt campaign, which, in the month of September laſt, amounted to much more than 26,000 men; a loſs that would be found conſiderably larger whenever we could procure a true and accurate return of the ſtate of the army now on the Continent.—The next point he touched on, was our pecuniary reſources, which he denied to be ſo flouriſhing as they were pretended to be, ſince our funded and unfunded debt amounted to no leſs than 60 or 70 millions, and our permanent taxes to little ſhort of three millions Sterling, taxes that muſt bear hard on the middling claſſes of the people, and finally on the poor, in ſpite of all the ſpecious but idle dreams of financial ſtateſmen. But from whence were theſe reſources of men and money to be ſupplied? no doubt from the trade and manufactures of the kingdom, both of which were deeply affected by the war, as perſons beſt acquainted with the ſtate of both were ready to declare. That the trade of the country was conſiderably impaired, obviouſly appeared from the price of inſurance, which was principally increaſed by the glaring neglect of the Admiralty to protect our trade. He contended it was impoſſible our trade could ſtand, when inſurance went ſo high as 37 per cent. and when it was neceſſary to inſure, not only the capital, but the premium alſo; nor were theſe inſurances ſo ſafe as at former periods, for the credit of the underwriters was deeply injured by their repeated loſſes, and 10 per cent. was given to companies, while the underwriters could get but ſeven. This evidently ſhews that our trade has been harraſſed, and ill protected by our naval force; hence at the baſis of all our power has been ſtruck a conſiderable blow.—Mr Fox next adverted to our foreign connections, whoſe promiſed or expected ſupport coſt us ſums that exceeded all former examples; without our knowing if we really had allies, who they were, and what we might expect from their means, or their inclination to exert them. The conduct of the King of Pruſſia he ſeverely cenſured, and referred to the different treaties with that prince, all of which were violated or ineffectual. Our great ally the Emperor, Mr Fox next alluded to, and ſuppoſed it would be unfair to reaſon from the King of Pruſſia of him; as much had been ſaid of the unſullied honour of the Court of Vienna. But this potent ally cannot continue the war without money, and where is he to procure it but from this very generous country, that is about to grant him four or ſix millions, without ſecuring itſelf any power to withdraw the ſubſidy in caſe of non-performance of the ſtipulated conditions. Our expectations from our ſecondary allies in Spain, Italy, and Portugal, were equally uncertain and ill grounded; for what benefit had been reaped from their diverſions in the affairs of Toulon or Lyons?—The conduct of our own Cabinet was the next object of Mr Fox's animadverſion: To him juſtice always appeared the beſt policy; all policy not founded in juſtice was unwiſe; but it was our deficiency in both, that has enfeebled our efforts: to this he might add want of humanity, honour, and magnanimity; which he proved from our plan of ſtarving France, and our hectoring behaviour towards Sweden, Denmark, America, Switzerland, Genoa, &c. in which inſolence and meanneſs were coupled together, in a manner new to the character of England, and degrading to its dignity.—When taking a ſurvey of our naval department, Mr Fox enumerated the number of captures that had been made during

ing

ing the present war, which he said was unexampled in any former one. In one year of the American war, 499 ships had been taken from us by the powers then combined against us, while no less than 860 were taken by the French alone in 1794. The recaptures bore no more favourable proportion; and is not the cause of these losses sufficient ground of enquiry?—Mr Fox next called the attention of the House to the situation of Ireland, which must appear, to every one, truly dangerous and alarming. Such was the irritation and resentment kindled in that kingdom by the disappointment of those very hopes which ministers themselves had raised: The most popular measures were to be carried into effect, the entire emancipation of the Catholics was to take place, odious and inveterate abuses were to be corrected and removed; but no sooner are supplies granted, and every interested view accomplished, but the scene changes, and the feelings and interest of the Irish nation sacrificed to the rapacity and ambition of a few paltry placemen, who were detested by the country, as inseparably connected with the abuses it deplored. After dwelling a considerable time with great effect on this last topic, and after placing in various lights the misconduct of ministers in this and every other point to which his speech alluded, Mr Fox concluded with moving, "That the House resolve itself into a committee to consider of the state of the nation."

On the question being put from the chair, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* rose, and said, that before he would attempt to follow the right hon. gentleman through the various and complicated detail of which his speech was composed, in the order it was arranged by the right hon. gentleman, he must express his marked and pointed disapprobation of a certain point adduced by him, and on which the principal stress was laid; namely, what related to the affairs of Ireland. It must be obvious to the House, that it was a most tender and delicate subject, and he doubted if it could at all be regularly made the subject of discussion in the British Parliament; at least, from the very nature of the case, it was impossible that the subject could be discussed therein, with that full and ample information that its magnitude and importance required. The impropriety of agitating this subject, at the present important period, was also obvious in another point of view; namely, that the principal part of it, that which related to the Catholics, was a question still pending in the sister kingdom. How far the claims of the Catholics may be deemed reasonable so soon after the indulgences granted them in 1793, which certainly were sufficient for every purpose of individual comfort, was a doubt with many; these considerations rendered the Catholic claims a very important, if not a questionable consideration; at any rate, at the present moment, he must resist any agitation of the question in that House. With respect to the very voluminous details, statements, and questions, which constituted the main part of the hon. gentleman's speech, when he considered the lights in which those were placed by him, he could hardly believe him in earnest, in the general inference which he seemed to draw from the whole; to follow, or to attempt to refute which, it was now, happily to him, an unnecessary task, as he had only to bring to the recollection of the House the result of former discussions, and its decisions, on the very same subjects, when they came regularly and in order before it; when the facts and statements on which those decisions were founded, were then recent and fresh in their recollection.—However a few of the leading points of the right hon. gentleman's speech, required a more particular attention; they involved the consideration of our resources; the objects of the war we were engaged in; and the means which we had to accomplish those ends: and on a view of these, which were contended by him to be inadequate, or improperly managed, was grounded the right hon. gentleman's motion for an enquiry. And first, to what respected the resources of this country, it would hardly be necessary for him to say more, than to recur to the very flourishing state of our *credit*, which was *plainly* and *practically* evinced by a very recent instance, the facility with which the loan was negociated, as were all the loans during the present war, though the sum required was progressively greater. This shewed, (said Mr Pitt) "that the energies and resources of the country rose and augmented in proportion to the calls, or necessity for their exertion!" Much stress, he said, was laid by the right hon. gentleman on the supposed decrease of population in the country, by which the means of recruiting our armies were diminished. On this head, he must observe that his statements were ill founded, and his deductions inconclusive; and in support of this position

poſition, Mr Pitt entered into a complicated calculation to prove, that the population of the country had not decreaſed. With reſpect to what had been ſaid of the commercial and manufacturing intereſts of the country, the hon. gentleman's ſtatements ſeemed to be erroneous; by thoſe calculations, which he himſelf had not long ſince ſubmitted to the Houſe, and of which the hon. gentleman acknowledged his belief that they were fair and accurate, it would be ſeen, that both theſe flouriſhed in a degree infinitely ſuperior to what was ever known in former wars, and were even extenſively flouriſhing, when compared to many years of peace. The ſtate of our alliances were alſo adverted to, and as uſual made the theme of much declamation—the principal ſtreſs was laid on the conduct of Pruſſia. On this head he begged the hon. gentleman's candour to recollect, that on a former night he had admitted that that Prince had not adequately performed his engagements. Reſpecting Sardinia, and the idea of ſuffering it to be neutral, Sardinia might have profeſſed a neutrality, but it was much doubted if ſuch would have been a *bona fide*, or a ſincere neutrality. The moſt approved and long practiſed policy was adopted towards that country; it was made on the principle of a powerful diverſion, and the ſubſidiary terms were greatly in favour of this country. With reſpect to our conduct towards the Neutral Powers, he contended, that all the relations of peace, and amity, and honour, were moſt inviolably preſerved by Great Britain; and the whole tenor of the conduct of Miniſters, with reſpect to America would, when examined with candour, be found conſiſtent with juſtice and policy, and all tending to that deſirable end, which had been recently atchieved, namely, a treaty of peace and commerce with that country. The damage ſuſtained by our trade from the ravages of French ſhips of war, was much inſiſted on at one period. He admitted, that many captures were made by the enemy; but theſe, when the unprecedented plan of marine operation adopted by the enemy, and the extenſiveneſs of our trade, was conſidered, it was not much to be wondered at. He then proceeded to animadvert on the ſtatements and arguments of Mr Fox, on the ſituation, reſources, and power of France, all of which, Mr Pitt contended, were founded on ſtatements and details of an erroneous nature, and not to be relied on; and that his inferences and concluſions were not warranted by ſound argument, or rational deduction; and he obſerved, that the ultimate object of the hon. gentleman's motion, and propoſed enquiry, was confeſſedly a removal of his Majeſty's miniſters from their ſituations; and his principal objection to theſe ſeemed to be on account of the total inability they manifeſted for conducting the war with energy and vigour. Now, ſaid Mr Pitt, as the right hon. gentleman and his friends are profeſſedly of opinion, that the war was neither founded in juſtice or neceſſity, their ſupport of it, inſtead of being vigorous and energetic, muſt be feeble, languid, and lukewarm. He would, therefore, leave the inconſiſtency of their grand objection to miniſters, namely, their want of vigour and energy in the proſecution of the war, to the judgment of the Houſe; and, thinking of the propoſition of the right hon. gentleman as he did, he would move, "that the Houſe do now adjourn."

Mr Sheridan roſe in ſupport of Mr Fox, though he found himſelf incapable of adding any thing to what he had ſaid, and though he was convinced that every man in the Houſe muſt be conſcious, that the ſpeech of his honourable friend remained unanſwered. If the ſpeech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer went to any thing, it went to ſhew that no miſconduct in miniſters, however glaring, that no errors, however flagrant, can juſtify an enquiry into their meaſures, or the Houſe of Commons in withdrawing their confidence. He accuſed him of taking up the light auxiliary matter of his hon. friend's ſpeech, and neglecting every prominent feature, by many of which it was ſo ſtrongly marked. The object of the ſpeech was evidently to enquire, what confidence was to be put in our allies, whether we were to perſiſt in the ſame means of carrying on the war, and whether the managers of the war, who had entailed ſuch indelible diſgrace upon this country, ſhould be longer permitted to hold the reins of executive power. Mr Sheridan was convinced, that there were not ten men out of that Houſe who did not think that the war had been ſcandalouſly conducted; and he was certain that there was not another country in the world where, if there had been a failure of every hope, a diſappointment of every plan, a reverſe of every expectation, as there had been in this country, that the author of ſuch fooliſh or unfortunate meaſures

would be allowed to remain in office. If the misfortunes have ſprung from inevitable cauſes, why oppoſe an enquiry? or how can they anſwer to their conſtituents without an enquiry? Mr Sheridan next adverted to our conduct towards Neutral Powers, which, he averred, was mean, diſgraceful, and unjuſt; mean to thoſe whom we durſt not provoke, diſgraceful to thoſe whoſe inferiority in ſtrength, in ſome meaſure, placed them in our power, and unjuſt in its principle to all. The hon. gentleman repreſented the ſituation of Ireland to be the principal theme of his hon. friend's ſpeech; but he would beg leave to put him in mind that he ſpoke three hours before he touched upon it, and to inform him, if he did not know, that he had reſolved to make this motion ſome weeks before any difference reſpecting Iriſh affairs had taken place. It was merely introduced in his ſpeech, as it was in the line of his conduct, to fill up the laſt ſtep in the climax of imbecility and folly. Mr Sheridan next adverted to the principle of the war, which he contended to be impolitic as well as unjuſt, and mentioned a few of thoſe unpardonable blunders which marked the progreſs of the war. The waſte of men, he aſſerted, was not to be calculated. Did the miniſter know of 21,000 men that were atteſted by one magiſtrate in Mancheſter? Did he know of the many thouſands that have been drained from Ireland? Or did he ever ſee thoſe maimed mutilated things, that they call men, which compoſe the new raiſed regiments? If he did, he thought he might have known full well, that our reſources on this ſcore are pretty near at an end. If the hon. gentleman had not oppoſed going into the Committee, another reſource might have been found out from the retrenchments of placemen. But this he repreſents as mean, low, and ungentlemanly; ungeptlemanly he would allow it to be, if it was unworthy of a gentleman to ſerve his country, without ſerving himſelf; and, according to this criterion, the hon. gentleman oppoſite to him (pointing to Mr Dundas,) who holds three places, muſt be three times more of a gentleman than any man in the Houſe. He then ſeriouſly put it to them, if, admiſt all their cabinet arrangements, plots, and combinations, they have had time to determine upon a government for France. Any attempt of the kind he would conſider as a ſtroke upon the principles of our conſtitution; beſides, that it would involve the country in a long protracted bloody conteſt, in which our reſources in men and money would be expended; and that to promote our own ruin. For the reſult would be one of two things; we would either convert France into a ferocious republic, who would be an eternal enemy to this country, or eſtabliſh the former deſpotiſm, with the former ſyſtem of rivalſhip. He was confident that adminiſtration had no hope of any other government in France, than that which at preſent exiſted; but they wiſhed to protract the day of ſhame to as diſtant a period as poſſible. He ſat down, giving his hearty aſſent to his hon. friend's motion.

Mr Wilberforce wiſhed to ſay a few words, in order to explain the reaſons for his vote, that he might not be miſunderſtood. Much as he admired the uncommon eloquence of the right hon. mover, yet, at the concluſion of his brilliant and animated ſpeech, he felt prepared to vote againſt the motion. He differed in the concluſions which had been drawn by the hon. gentleman; he thought the diſcuſſion of the affairs of Ireland at preſent, might be attended with dangerous conſequences. He was not prepared to vote for a removal of his Majeſty's Miniſters, or to ſubſtitute others in their place to carry on the war. He could not, however, agree with what had been ſtated by gentlemen on the other ſide of the queſtion. He did not conceive that it was the ſame queſtion which had been decided before; he ſtill continued of the ſame ſentiments which he entertained on the firſt day of the ſeſſion, with regard to peace, but did not think that things were the ſame at preſent as they were then.

Mr Fox ſaid, that he certainly had propoſed an inquiry which might tend, in the reſult to a removal of his Majeſty's miniſters, however inclined their adherents might be to vindicate their conduct. He had ſtated inſtances of groſs incapacity, and of notorious miſconduct on the part of miniſters. Their meaſures had been followed by a ſeries of calamity unprecedented in the hiſtory of this country. To ſuch charges they offered no reply. He had ſtated the inſolence of their conduct towards neutral nations; and the anſwer was, a ſhameful diſavowal of their diplomatic agents. The reply of the miniſter was in every reſpect curious and unexampled. His language was, "however violent or contradictory theſe meaſures may ſeem, yet, when inquired into, they will be found to have reſted on the

moſt

most equitable principles. I can assure you, says the minister, that every inquiry will only tend to justify my conduct." The inquiry is demanded, the minister says, the time is not arrived. If it were to be left to them, the period of inquiry would undoubtedly never arrive. It had been asked, why he had not been more early in making the present motion? It was said that he grounded it chiefly on the present situation of Ireland; but, in fact, when he first gave notice of the present motion, the situation of that country was not in his contemplation. The occurrence which had since taken place, and the conduct of the King's ministers, had brought it forward, and made it a necessary part of his motion for inquiry. He felt all that was due to the delicacy of the question, and to the independence of the sister kingdom. The British ministers were, however, still amenable for every thing which was done in that country, as nothing could be carried into effect without their special recommendation. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had attributed to him a wish to lower the dignity of this country; but who in fact had ever so lowered the dignity of the British Empire as that right hon. gentleman had done himself. "Have I lowered the dignity of the Empire, said Mr Fox, by proposing overtures towards an honourable peace? Let the circumstances be fairly considered, and I will abide the issue. I proposed a negociation *ante Tubam*—before a blow was struck, and when reasonable terms might have been obtained." On this occasion he was proud to say, that he had never once voted for a measure, in consequence of which either British blood, or British treasure had been expended. It was alledged against him, that he had overlooked the spirit which had been displayed, and the glory which had been acquired by individual efforts in the present war. The same observation had been urged against him in the American war. The reply which he then made would equally suit the present occasion. In that unfortunate contest, which unjust as it was in its principle, and unsuccessful in its end, many instances of individual gallantry had been displayed; the glory of the British arms, he then admitted, as he now was ready to admit, was by no means tarnished. That conflict, however glorious to our officers and our armies, had ended in the loss of our colonies. A similar praise awaited on our troops in the present contest, and our ministers seemed to be in a disposition to make the similarity still more perfect. The ministers of that day had lost us America; those of the present were putting Ireland, and ultimately Great Britain, to hazard. If the present enquiry was refused, he would again ask, what answer the Members of that House were to give to their constituents? were they, who, it was said, went "hand in hand" with the ministers, enabled even to say whether the King of Prussia was the ally or the enemy of this country! Could they decide whether the money of their constituents had been idly squandered, or usefully employed.

A division taking place, there appeared, in favour of Mr Fox's motion, 63
Against it - - 219
Majority ——156.

WAYS AND MEANS.

25. The House having resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House,

Mr Pitt proposed the lottery of the current year; the number of tickets, he said, would amount to 55,000, and the government price of each ticket was 13l. 15s. 10d, the whole amount of which would be 758,000l. 13s. 4d. Whence it would appear that the sum gained for the service of the nation would be 258,000l. 13s. 4d.

26. The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* brought up a message from his Majesty, similar to that delivered by Lord Grenville in the House of Lords.

VOTE OF CREDIT.

27. The House resolved itself into a Committee of supply, in order to take into consideration his Majesty's message.

Mr Pitt reminded the Committee, that, on the opening of the budget, he hinted the necessity there might be for a vote of credit to answer the emergencies of the present year. He would therefore now move, that the sum of 2,500,000l. be granted to his Majesty, to defray the extraordinary expences that might occur, or which the exigencies of affairs might require. Agreed to.

HAIR POWDER.

30. The order of the day being moved, that the bill for imposing a tax on persons wearing hair powder, be read a third time,

Mr Pitt moved the clauses already hinted at, for exempting from the operation of this tax, clergymen of all descriptions, whose benefices or personal property did not exceed 100l. per annum; also subalterns of the army and navy, and the corps of yeomanry and cavalry on days of exercise, or when called out on actual service.

General Smith renewed his entreaties in favour of officers on half pay.

Mr Pitt oppoſed this clauſe, as contrary to the ſpirit of the bill, and the principle of all taxation.—The bill was read a third time and paſſed.

MERCHANTS CLERKS.

Mr Alderman Anderſon roſe, in conſequence of a notice he had given, to move for leave to bring in a bill, more effectually to protect merchants, bankers, &c. from the depredations of their clerks. He adverted to the many recent examples of breach of truſt committed by that deſcription of perſons, by which their employers had been defrauded, ſome of 3000l. others 4000l. without any exiſting law enabling them to proſecute ſuch delinquents, otherwiſe than ſuing them for a common debt, while a ſervant who robbed his maſter of only the value of 40s. was liable to be tried for his life. Trade and commerce being, he ſaid, the great ſupport of the country, nothing ſhould be omitted that could tend to protect and ſecure it; he, therefore, thought himſelf juſtified in making the preſent motion, and expecting that the Houſe would countenance and ſupport it.

After ſome oppoſition from ſome of the members, who thought ſuch a bill ſhould originate in the other Houſe, where the judges could be conſulted, leave was given.

LONDON MILITIA.

On the third reading of the bill for the better regulating, &c. the militia of the city of London,

Mr Sheridan oppoſed it on a variety of grounds, which went principally to prove, that the bill, as it now ſtood, was unſuſceptible of any amendment; and that it was a ſhameful, puſillanimous, nay, a corrupt ſurrender of the beſt eſtabliſhed rights and proudeſt privileges of the city of London, into the hands of the executive government. Under the preſent regulations he contended, that it was a complete mockery to call the corps, now to be raiſed by city money, though officered by citizens, the militia of the city of London, as they no longer enjoyed the immortal privileges which their chartered rights entitled them to claim, but might be ordered to march to any other quarter of Great Britain, inſtead of remaining to defend the peace and ſecurity of the capital for which they were originally inſtituted.

Mr Luſhington, in a very able ſpeech, followed Mr Sheridan over the different grounds of precedent and hiſtory to which he had appealed, and endeavoured to ſhew that they were not in point, inaſmuch as London was no more to be defended by its walls, which long ſince were mouldered into the duſt, but that it ſhould lend its ſupport to the kingdom at large, in ſome degree proportionate to its population.

BROTHERS THE PROPHET.

31. *Mr Halhed*, on riſing to ſpeak to his promiſed motion, begged to be underſtood as not intending to give offence to any gentlemen, or to eſpouſe the meaſures of any party, and much leſs to throw out a hint againſt the executive government of this country; he only wiſhed to obtain a patient hearing for what he ſhould have the honour to offer.—"Mr Brothers is certainly a moſt unexceptionable character; and I have heard he was always reſpected and eſteemed in the navy. To his affability moderation, and good ſenſe in ſociety, it is impoſſible but all thoſe who have viſited him muſt bear concordant teſtimony."—He then gave the moſt honourable teſtimony to the private character of Mr Brothers. "But, continued Mr H. he has written two very extraordinary books. Aye, Sir, there's the rub. The man was very well apart from his pen, and pen and ink; but when he mounted on the pegaſus of prophecy, he has galloped over all our heads, at the riſk, every moment, of daſhing out our brains, together with his own. Perhaps, for indeed I ſpeak only by conjecture, perhaps, I ſay, theſe books may be the cauſe of his preſent detention. But if ſo, I may reaſonably expreſs my aſtoniſhment that they ſhould ſtill be permitted full and free circulation, ſo much ſo, that I can aſſure you, gentlemen, from my own knowledge, the ſale of them has moſt rapidly and inconceivably increaſed ſince the confinement of their author.—I have heard, but I really know it not on any certain authority, that Mr Brothers' arreſt proceeds from an expreſſion in one of the very laſt pages of the laſt edition of his book, dated 20th of February, relative to the King. If I may do it without offence, I will venture to read that paſſage, and endeavour to ſhew that it contains no treaſonable or inflammatory matter whatever. I have ſelected this particular paſſage, becauſe I have very good information that the Jury, impanelled to try him for inſanity, deſired him to read it, and ſay if he avowed it: both of which he did; and really, Sir, any man may do the ſame, without any colour of ſuſpicion of treaſonable practices. (He then read the paſſage from page 106.) "The Lord God commands me to ſay to you, George the Third, King of England, that immediately on my being revealed in London to the Hebrews as their Prince, and to all nations as their Governor, your Crown muſt be

be delivered up to me, that all your power and authority may instantly cease." Now, Sir, is it fair to say, that if I were to amend a palpable impossibility to such a proposition, I might make a similar demand on the King?—What has Mr Brothers said? He has said, that he shall be revealed to the people of London, by a sign similar to that of Moses; namely, turning a common hazel stick into a serpent, and re-investing it into a rod, a fact, full as impossible to all human comprehension, as my flying from St Paul's to Westminster Abbey; and that he shall then be visibly accompanied by an angel, in the form of fire; after which the King must do so and so. The whole therefore depends on the previous performance of a fact, which certainly no one member of Administration deems within the verge of possibility."—Mr Halhed next contended, and roundly maintained, that of these prophecies not one has hitherto turned out to be false.—Mr Halhed compared the predictions of Mr Brothers to the discoveries of Columbus, the promise of which was at first rejected and despised. All the inference he pretended to draw from this circumstance is the following.—If the asserted mission of this prophet be true, and if he be destined to perform the miracle alluded to, his present imprisonment will be no obstacle at all. If there be no foundation for his predictions, I think an innocent man is made useleslsly to suffer for a mental delusion, which did not require such severity. For without being an enthusiast, I hope I may for once apply a couple of verses from the book which we all profess to hold in veneration; they are the 30th and 39th verses of the 5th chapter of Acts. "For if this counsel, or this work be of men, it will come to nought: but if it be of God, ye cannot overthrow it."—But that I may exhibit, (said Mr Halhed), that unfeigned submission, which I most assuredly feel towards the executive government of the country, I beg leave now to offer, and I most earnestly intreat to be permitted to lay on your table, a copy of his works, for the use of such of the members as chuse to peruse them."—He then moved that this book be laid on the table.

No member seconding the motion, it consequently, in the parliamentary phrase, fell to the ground.

MONTHLY REGISTER.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

RESTORED DEPUTIES.

Several of the members restored to their seats, having entered the Hall amid loud applauses—

Lesage, of Eure and Loire—"Representatives, the people, of whose confidence the tyranny of Robespierre, and his accomplices, could never deprive us; the people, whose voice the conspirators long stifled, without changing the opinion, recalls us by your organ to our functions. Faithful to-day, as on the 31st of May, the triumph of liberty, and the happiness of our country, shall be the only motives of our actions. Let distrust be for ever banished from this Assembly. Fear not that, soured by misfortune, we shall bring into your deliberations sentiments jaundiced by our past sufferings. Compared with the French people, what are we? We have suffered; but have not our oppressors, our tyrants also, oppressed and tyrannized over the people? and when property was violated, when murder and assassination covered the French territory with blood, when guilt was every where precipitating innocence into the grave, was not the whole nation outlawed? We will retain no recollection of so many evils, but with a view to prevent their return, and to guard the French people from the new attempts of delirious royalism and raving terror."

March 15. Boissy d'Anglas, in the name of the committee of public safety, read a letter from Toulon, stating, that every day vessels were arriving from Leghorn and Genoa, laden with grain; and by a letter from Genoa, the agent of the republic stated, that he had prepared an immense quantity of grain of all kinds, and that all the south of France would be speedily provisioned fully.—Boissy d'Anglas, after a speech on the necessity of preventing all obstacles to the circulation of grain, and to prevent all pretext for disturbance in Paris on account of scarcity, proposed a decree, directing the distribution by the bakers of a pound of bread per day to each individual.

Romme proposed, that a pound and a half of bread should be allowed to the poor.—The amendment of Romme was adopted,

adopted, and the decree ordered to be printed.

18. M. de Carletti, the miniſter from Tuſcany, was admitted to the bar, and made a ſpeech, in the name of his royal maſter, in which he concluded with hoping, that the peace ſo happily concluded between France and Tuſcany, might be the augury of other treaties more important to the tranquillity of Europe, of which ſhe had ſo much want; and that he might, after finding, on his arrival, the French covered with military laurels, ſee them by and by repoſe under the happy ſhade of the peaceful olive.—The Preſident made a ſuitable and affectionate reply.

19. An account was given of a horrible maſſacre at Toulon, where a furious mob had demanded the heads of eleven individuals, accuſed of emigration. The repreſentatives of the people and the generals had exerted themſelves to ſave them; four had eſcaped by miracle, but the others had fallen. They were then exerting themſelves to puniſh the perpetrators.—The Convention groaned with horror at the recital of this fact, and approved of the meaſures taken by the repreſentatives on the occaſion.

In the ſitting of the 21ſt, ſeveral tumultuous appearances diſturbed the proceedings of the Convention. Seditious cries were heard in the gardens of the Thuilleries. Watchwords were given in the ſtreets, and a general provocation to revolt and aſſaſſination. A cry burſt from the tribunals—To the Thuilleries!—To the garden of Equality!—Down with Jacobins!—Down with the aſſaſſins!—and a great number left the galleries with precipitation, while the members of the Convention remained calm in their places. The firſt movement of the mob was to drag a number of perſons to the baſon of the Thuilleries, to duck them; and it proceeded from this to inſults of a more ſhocking kind, ſo as to threaten another maſſacre.

Syeyes, as reporter from the four committees, mounted the tribune, and in the very moment of this confuſion, made a grand and impreſſive ſpeech on the neceſſity, and on the means of ſupreſſing all ſeditious movements; and which concluded with the plan of a decree, which had for its end to determine the caſe when a mob, ſummoned to ſeparate, and refuſing to do ſo, ſhould become guilty.

The diſcuſſion was interrupted by a letter, preſented by a deputation in the name of four thouſand citizens, in which they preſented the teſtimony of their devotion to the Aſſembly. To aſſaſſinate and to fly, was the only proof that their enemies had that day given them of their exiſtence. They had driven the ruffians before them, and peace was perfectly reſtored. The Preſident made a ſuitable ſpeech to the citizen who was ſent by the 4,000 perſons, and he was crowned with applauſe.

Chateauneuf gave an account of the ſteps which the committees of general ſafety, and military committee, had taken on the firſt appearence of the tumult; they ordered the *generale* to be beat, and inſtantly an immenſe body of citizens ſurrounded the Hall of the Convention. Theſe citizens formed themſelves at once, and they diſperſed the crowds, in which there had been ſhameful provocations to maſſacre. Every thing was then returned to peace and order. The Convention then returned to the articles of the decree of Syeyes, and they were all paſſed with ſome modifications.

ACCUSED DEPUTIES.

22. The Preſident opened the ſitting amidſt the warmeſt plaudits, and to the cry of *Vive la Republique! Vive la Convention Nationale!* The Preſident then read the decree, fixing for that day the opening of the diſcuſſion on the report of the commiſſion of twenty-one, againſt Barrere, &c.—Lecointre of Verſailles deſired to ſpeak to order. He ſaw, he ſaid, with pain, or rather with aſtoniſhment, that there were no women in the galleries. He was aſtoniſhed, that ſo dear a part of the human ſpecies ſhould be excluded.

The order of the day was called for on all ſides; and after ſome attempts on the part of Lecointre and his friends, the Convention paſſed to the order of the day. The Preſident addreſſed the galleries, and told them, that a ſevere law had been paſſed the day before, which he was determined ſtrictly to execute. The importance of the diſcuſſion demanded the moſt abſolute ſilence, and that all ſigns of favour or diſfavour were forbidden. He then announced to the National Convention, that the three accuſed repreſentatives were at the bar. It was propoſed, that Collot d'Herbois, who appeared in the Tribune, ſhould be heard firſt, his colleagues after him, and that then the debates for and againſt ſhould begin. Lindet and Carnot demanded to ſpeak to order.

Robert Lindet began and made a long ſpeech,

ſpeech, in which he preſented a vaſt picture of the phyſical and political ſtate in which France was at the time that the old committee of public ſafety took on them the reigns of government, and this ſpeech, which was above four hours in length, and often interrupted, was ordered to be printed.—Carnot was then permitted to ſpeak. He ſaid, that he roſe to deliver his opinion in favour of the accuſed. After ſome time it was agreed to adjourn the ſitting, on account of the exceſſive fatigues which the National Guards had had, and relieve them from their duty.

In the ſitting of the 23d, they reſumed the diſcuſſion, and the Preſident announced, that the accuſed members were in the Hall. Carnot was permitted to reſume his ſpeech. The Aſſembly then heard Prieur, Louis, Moyſe Bayle, Jagot, Dubarran, Elie Lacoſte, Vouland, and Amar, who ſucceſſively preſented details of the operations in which they were perſonally engaged; and they almoſt all terminated their opinions, by declaring their firm reſolution, that they would not ſeparate their fate from that of their colleagues, and that there was no ground for accuſation.

Oudot contended, that the Convention had not the right, in this affair, to exerciſe the functions of a jury. He concluded with declaring, that he was for the tranſportation of the accuſed members.—The Convention then adjourned the furth r diſcuſſion to the next day.

24. Delaunay d'Angers, in the name of the repreſentatives of the people, ſent to the armies of the weſt, on the coaſts of Breſt and Cherbourg, made a report to the Convention of the conqueſt which juſtice and humanity had made in La Vendee.—Their deluded brothers had returned into the boſom of the great family of the republic. This conqueſt has been obtained by the energy of the Convention, and by their conſtant regard for the unity and indiviſibility of the republic. He ſtated the proceedings which they had purſued, under the orders of the Convention; and all the progreſs of the negociation with Charette, and the other chiefs. A tent was prepared under the cannon of Nantz, and a tri-coloured flag made known to the inhabitants of La Vendee, that they were invited by the beneficent law of the 12th Frimaire, to return into the boſom of their country. Under this tent, the chiefs of the two Vendean armies, intitled that of the Centre and that of the Low Country, eight of the principal officers of the armies of D'Anjou and of Haut-Poitou, and ſeveral chiefs of the Chouans acknowledged by them, made their declaration, that they would recognize the French republic, one and indiviſible, and that they would ſubmit themſelves to the laws; that they would never carry arms againſt the republic; and that they would deliver up all the artillery and horſes that were in their hands. He then read the declaration, which was then made and ſigned by Charette, Fleuriot, Deſeignard, &c. &c. &c. He detailed all the ſteps that had been taken for organizing theſe countries, and for reſtoring to it order and ſecurity. An interview was fixed for the 10th Germinal, (the 30th March) in the Commune of Rennes, where all the chiefs of the Chouans, of Brittany and Normandy, were to aſſemble, and to ratify their ſubmiſſion to the French republic. He concluded with ſaying, that Stoflet had not ſhewn the ſame pacific diſpoſitions as his neighbours.

Ruelle gave an account of all the proceedings, as well as of all the decrees that had been taken in bringing about this happy termination of the rebellion in La Vendee; and he concluded by ſtating, that by his laſt accounts from Nantz, his ſecretary wrote to him, that Stoflet had only 400 deſerters in his train, and that Charette had aſſembled againſt him at Beaurepaire 15,000 men. The knell of Stoflet was therefore rung.—A burſt of applauſe broke from the Aſſembly, and all the members roſe with the exclamations of *Vive la Republique!* They unanimouſly confirmed all the decrees which had been taken by the repreſentatives, and ordered the report to be inſerted in the bulletin; and the repreſentatives of the people to that part of the world, after receiving the thanks of the Convention, were directed again to repair to their poſts.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

THE meetings between the repreſentatives of the people, and the chiefs of the royaliſts of La Vendee, were held in a tent in an open field near Nantz. On the 26th of Feb. the following ſpeech was delivered in the names of the chiefs of the royaliſts:—"Citizens repreſentatives, in recalling us to the boſom of a country common to all the French—in reſtoring peace and repoſe to diſtricts ſo long afflicted by the horrors of civil war—you have acquired the moſt flattering claims to public gratitude. Our gratitude

tude is, if poſſible, ſtill greater; and we ſhall never forget, that under this tent, in which the moſt important intereſts have been diſcuſſed, you have conſtantly ſhewn yourſelves the friends of juſtice, humanity, benevolence, and the ſupporters of the honour and the glory of all the French without exception. As the recompence of your generous efforts, come and traverſe our fields, when induſtry protected by our laws, and encouraged by peace, ſhall have effaced the traces and repaired the evils of war. The image of happineſs which will ſucceed to the mourning that now covers them, will carry to your hearts the earneſt of the benedictions of all thoſe you have made happy.

To the National Convention, Carnot, in the name of the committee of public ſafety, has ſtated, that proper perſons had been employed to prepare a topographical and chronological hiſtory of the laſt campaign; that, in the mean time, to ſatisfy the juſt impatience of citizens, zealous for the glory of their country, a chronological table of the principal military events had been made out, beginning with the battle of Hondſchoote, and ending with the capture of Roſas. The general ſummary was:—27 victories, including eight pitched battles; 120 actions of leſs importance; 80,000 of the enemy killed, 91,000 made priſoners; 116 ſtrong places or important cities taken, 36 of them by ſiege or blockade; 230 forts or redoubts; 3,800 pieces of cannon; 70,000 muſkets; 1,900,000 pounds of powder; and 90 pair of colours; all within a period of ſeventeen months.—Decreed, that this table be printed, hung up in the hall of the Convention, and ſent to the armies, the adminiſtrative bodies, and municipalities.

Throughout Belgium, and the conquered countries, every thing announces vigorous preparations for the enſuing campaign. The repreſentatives of the French people have iſſued an order reſpecting the adminiſtration of national property. They have declared to be the property of the republic every thing belonging to the old government; to foreign princes at war with the republic, or in the ſervice of the enemy; to the ci-devant clergy of France; lay and eccleſiaſtical eſtabliſhments or corporations ſuppreſſed there; to the clergy eſtabliſhments, &c. whoſe benefices and ſeats of eſtabliſhments are out of Belgium; to French emigrants deſcribed by the law; to emigrants from the conquered countries, convents, benefices, &c. to all perſons condemned to confiſcation of property.

The French repreſentatives have delivered a memorial to the States of Holland, requeſting the ſpeedy organization of the Dutch forces by land and by ſea. The proviſory repreſentatives of the people have ſuppreſſed all the different Courts of Admiralty, and appointed a committee of marine, which is to conſiſt of eighteen members, out of the twenty-one who have been depoſed. The ci-devant Council of State has alſo been diſmiſſed, and the corps appointed to replace them is called the Committee of the General Concerns of the Confederation by land. This committee, which conſiſts of twenty-one perſons, has the management of the armies, fortreſſes, magazines, arſenals, hoſpitals, and the general finances of the State. They are appointed and choſen from every province of the republic. All the property and the domains of the Stadtholder, and the eſtates of Regnſberg, Leeuwenhorſt and Teilingen, and other property belonging to the Dutch equeſtrian order, have been ſequeſtrated. All communication with foreign countries is carefully prohibited. Even the men belonging to the fiſhing veſſels are forbidden to carry any paſſengers, or letters, under pain of death. All theſe veſſels are carefully ſearched, previous to their ſailing. The French repreſentatives now command as ſovereign lords; their requiſitions are obeyed with the utmoſt punctuality.

The general ſcarcity of proviſions on the continent, hath produced commotions in various places in Italy, particularly in Rome. During the late carnival, the public diſtreſs, which, for three years paſt, hath afflicted humanity and religion, induced the government to prohibit balls and maſquerades during that ſeaſon; but which did bear only on the common people, the nobility indulging every pleaſure in their palaces. This afforded the ground for diſturbances which, for one or two days, exhibited not merely the appearance of riot, but even of inſurrection. The mob forced their way into ſome of the palaces, and committed many outrages; went to the inns, where they laid the travellers under contribution, pillaging many of the houſes; many inhabitants were ſo alarmed as to leave the capital. The Pope publiſhed an edict relative to theſe diſturbances. It contained an amneſty for what had hitherto occurred, with an admonition to the people hence-

henceforward to reſpect the public tranquillity.

At Baſtia, in Corſica, the parliament has commenced its operations after the Engliſh form; a preſident has been nominated, and the buſt of Paoli has been placed with much ceremony in the hall where the ſittings are held.

A very great mortality, for ſome months, prevailed among the French forces at Nice, Toulon, Marſeilles, and in the ſouthern provinces; but, by the requiſitions which have been made, the French are there prepared to commence military operations with their accuſtomed ardour. The invaſion of the Milaneſe is to be immediately attempted. The preſent is certainly a moſt favourable time for putting ſuch a plan in execution; for the Milaneſe are extremely weak; the recruiting ſervice has failed in Lombardy, and the Court of Naples has not yet ſent its quota of 16,000 men. This is to be attributed to the diſaffection of the Neapolitan ſoldiers, who have lately expreſſed a determination not to march beyond the frontiers of the kingdom.

The Spaniards ſeem to prepare for the opening of the campaign with a vigour greater than they have as yet manifeſted; a very large army of Catalonians, the beſt troops in that kingdom, will take the field. By a Brief from his Holineſs, his Majeſty is enabled to raiſe 36 millions of reals upon the regular and ſecular clergy of Spain, and 30 more upon thoſe of America. It is further provided, that all thoſe eccleſiaſtical benefices that become vacant ſhall remain ſo, for the advantage of the State, till the national debt be paid. All the plate and ſuperfluous ornaments of the churches are likewiſe put into the hands of government, to be ſent to the mint, or otherwiſe diſpoſed of; from theſe reſources an abundant ſupply will be derived for carrying on the war.

The French force in Catalonia, has received a conſiderable check from the troops under the command of Don Uratia. The following hath appeared as the general ſtatement of that action:—"After the capture of Roſas, the French fell back into their camp, between Figueras and Girone, to recover from the fatigues of ſo long and painful a ſiege, which had coſt them a great number of men. The reinforcements they expected had not then arrived, and our army was conſiderably ſtrengthened by ſeveral corps of Catalonian volunteers. Our late defeats in Rouſſillon, and the reduction of the ſtrong fortreſs of Figueras, having induced the republicans to deſpiſe our troops, they were but little on their guard, and Don Uratia profited of this to ſurpriſe them. He fell upon them, in their camp, at a time when they leaſt expected an attack. Having recovered from their firſt ſurpriſe, they fought with great gallantry, and the conflict was long and ſevere; but at laſt victory declared in favour of our troops. The enemy's loſs is ſaid to conſiſt of 1000 killed and wounded, and 1500 taken priſoners; about 20 pieces of cannon have fallen into our hands."

ALLIED ARMIES.

After the retreat of the Britiſh army from Holland, they eſtabliſhed their head quarters at Oſnaburgh, where, for ſome time, things remained tolerably quiet, the outpoſts only being expoſed from time to time to be haraſſed by parties of the enemy. From the movement among their forces, and the general arrangement of their armies, beſides the blockade of Luxembourg, and the reduction of Mentz, their object appeared to be to penetrate into Weſtphalia, and probably to ſeize on the Electorate of Hanover. To oppoſe their deſigns, the Auſtrian and Pruſſian armies began their march towards the Lower Rhine in very great force, and magazines of proviſions and military ſtores were ordered to be provided. The greateſt activity was alſo diſplayed on the part of the enemy, for commencing the campaign with vigour; ſome partial ſucceſſes were gained by the Auſtrian and Pruſſian forces, which drove the French from Bentheim, and ſome other poſts, taking a good many priſoners; this happened on the 12th of March. On the 13th, the enemy renewed the attack with impetuous vigour, and, after an obſtinate reſiſtance, obliged the allies to fall back to the Rhine; the loſs on both ſides was very conſiderable, particularly amongſt the Heſſian cavalry.

Whilſt the Britiſh head quarters remained, in ſome degree, unmoleſted, the detachment under Lord Cathcart was attacked by a numerous force of the enemy, and expoſed to conſiderable loſs and danger. The following are the particulars of that important affair: "On the 26th February, the enemy, conſiſting of about 3000 men, ſupported by a formidable train of artillery, advanced in two columns againſt one of our moſt important poſts on the Sek Dyke, defended by little more than 400 of our troops, commanded by Colonel Forbes, and diſpoſed of in the following order:—The right

wing conſiſted of a body of emigrant huſſars and chaſſeurs, aided by ſeveral pieces of artillery; the left our rifle-men; and the centre the four Britiſh light companies of the 27th, 28th, 80th, and 84th regiments; beſides an advanced picquet ſtationed at a windmill, at the diſtance of about two hundred yards. The attack commenced about half paſt nine in the morning, with a diſcharge of cannon from the enemy, which was immediately returned by us: ſhortly after this, our huſſars vigorouſly charged their line, and drove them back a conſiderable way; but a reinforcement of rifle-men coming to their aſſiſtance, the huſſars were forced to retire with much precipitation. In a few minutes after, the action became warm in every direction, and the conflict was deſperate on both ſides for ſome hours. At length the right wing, overpowered by numbers, was obliged to give way, the picquet having previouſly been beaten in. The troops in this diviſion, as we have already ſtated, were chiefly emigrants, who (determined to ſell their lives as dear as poſſible) gave no quarter to the enemy, and conſequently received none from their republican countrymen. With an undaunted courage, never ſurpaſſed in the annals of military valour, they charged the enemy with ſword and bayonet, and, being aſſiſted by a continual diſcharge of canniſter ſhot from our guns, the execution was great, and the fate of the day rendered doubtful for a conſiderable time, till their cavalry, having flanked ours, attacked us in the rear with ſuch irreſiſtible impetuoſity, that we were forced to retreat in every direction, and with ſo much confuſion, that every man endeavoured to ſave himſelf in the beſt manner he could deviſe; at this juncture, you will readily conceive, the carnage was ſhocking to an extreme. The left and centre wings gallantly maintained their ground till four in the afternoon, when the whole of their ammunition being exhauſted, and their entire force nearly encircled by the enemy, they charged bayonets, and forced their way with very little loſs. The commander had a miraculous eſcape from falling into their hands; being ſurrounded by three huſſars, he determined to ride down a dyke nearly perpendicular, and plunged himſelf and his horſe into a canal at the ſide of it, in which he continued near half an hour before effectual aſſiſtance could be afforded him. The loſs of the emigrants is very ſevere indeed; that of the Britiſh trifling Lieut. Reynolds, who diſtinguiſhed himſelf in a moſt eminent manner in defence of the out-poſt, was wounded in the leg by a rifle-ball, but no danger is apprehended in conſequence; it was not without much perſuaſion he was induced to leave the field, notwithſtanding his diſabled ſtate."

On the 27th and 28th, the whole of our army was engaged, on which occaſion we again loſt ground, with conſiderable loſs. The right diviſion and the 84th regiment were obliged to leave their baggage behind, all of which fell into the enemy's hands. The whole of our army has re-croſſed the Ems.

GAZETTE INTELLIGENCE.

Admiralty-Office, March 28.

Extract of a letter from Sir Edward Pellew, Captain of his Majeſty's ſhip Indefatigable, dated Falmouth, March 23, to Mr Nepean.

Having ſailed agreeable to my letter of the 1ſt inſt. I proceeded in execution of my orders. I have now to communicate the return of his Majeſty's ſhip under my command to this port; and beg you will be pleaſed to inform their Lordſhips, that having received information from the maſter of a ſhip which I had chaced, that a convoy of ſixty ſail were to leave Breſt on the 7th in the morning, for Bourdeaux, protected by three frigates, I placed the ſquadron under my command as near the Penmarks as poſſible, and at day-light ſaw twenty-five ſail cloſe among the rocks, under guard of one ſmall armed ſhip. Fifteen of this number were taken and deſtroyed; the remainder ran between the rocks in ſuch a manner as rendered any attempt of mine to purſue them fruitleſs.

Out of eight taken, two were laden with building timber, one with bale goods, and one partly with ſugar, indigo, and ſome bales of linen. Two ſhips, three brigs, and two ſloops were burnt.

Admiralty-Office, April 6.

A diſpatch, of which the following is a copy, was this morning received from Vice-Admiral Hotham, commander of his Majeſty's ſhips and veſſels in the Mediterranean.

SIR, *Britannia, at Sea, March* 16.

You will be pleaſed to inform their Lordſhips, that on the 8th inſt. being then in Leghorn road, I received an expreſs from Genoa, that the French fleet, conſiſting

fisting of fifteen sail of the line and three frigates, were seen two days before off the Isle of Marguerite, which intelligence corresponding with a signal made from the Mozelle, then in the offing, for a fleet in the north-west quarter, I immediately caused the squadron to be unmoored, and at day-break, the following morning, we put to sea with a strong breeze from the east-north-east.

The Mozelle previously returned to me, with the information, that the fleet she had seen were steering to the southward, and supposed to be the enemy; in consequence of which, I shaped my course for Corsica, left their destination should be against that island, and dispatched the Tarleton brig to St Fiorenzo, with orders for the Berwick to join me with all possible expedition off Cape Corse; but, in the course of the night, she returned to me with the unwelcome intelligence of that ship's having been captured two days before by the enemy's fleet.

To trespass as little as possible upon their Lordships time, I shall not enter into a detail of our proceedings until the two squadrons got sight of each other, and the prospect opened of forcing the enemy to action, every movement which was made being directed to that object, and that alone.

Although the French ships were seen by our advanced frigates daily, yet the two squadrons did not get sight of each other until the 12th, when that of the enemy was discovered to windward.

Observing them on the morning following still in that direction, without any apparent intention of coming down, the signal was made for a general chace, in the course of which, the weather being squally, and blowing very fresh, we discovered one of their line of battle ships to be without her top-masts, which afforded to Captain Freemantle, of the Inconstant frigate (who was then far advanced on the chace) an opportunity of shewing a good proof of British enterprize, by his attacking, raking, and harassing her until the coming up of the Agamemnon, when he was most ably seconded by Capt. Nelson, who did her so much damage as to disable her from putting herself again to rights; but they were at this time so far detached from their own fleet, that they were obliged to quit her, as other ships of the enemy were coming up to her assistance, by one of which she was soon afterwards taken in tow.

Finding that our heavy ships did not gain on the enemy during the chace, I made the signal for the squadron to form upon the larboard side of bearing, in which order we continued for the night.

At day-light the next morning (the 14th) being about six or seven leagues to the south-west of Genoa, we observed the enemy's disabled ship, with the one that had in her tow, to be so far to leeward, and separated from their own squadron, as to afford a probable chance of our cutting them off. The opportunity was not lost; all sail was made to effect that purpose, which reduced the enemy to the alternative of abandoning those ships, or coming to battle.

Although the latter did not appear to be their choice, yet they came down (on the contrary tack to which we were) with the view of supporting them; but the Captain and Bedford, whose signals were made to attack the enemy's disabled ship and her companion, were so far advanced, and so closely supported by the other ships of our van, as to cut them off effectually from any assistance that could be given them; the conflict ended in the enemy's abandoning them, and firing upon our line as they passed with a light air of wind.

The two ships that fell proved to be the Ca-ira (formerly the Couronne), of 80 guns, and the Censeur of 74.

Our van ships suffered so much by this attack, particularly the Illustrious and Courageux (having each lost their main and mizen masts) that it became impossible for any thing further to be effected.

I have, however, good reason to hope, from the enemy's steering to the westward, after having passed our fleet, that, whatever might have been their design, their intentions are for the present frustrated.

The French fleet were crowded with troops; the Ca-ira having thirteen hundred men on board, and the Censeur one thousand, of whom, by their obstinate defence, they lost in killed and wounded between three and four hundred men.

The efforts of our squadron to second my wishes for an immediate and effectual attack upon the enemy, were so spirited and unanimous, that I feel peculiar satisfaction in offering to their Lordships my cordial commendation of all ranks collectively. It is difficult to specify particular desert, where emulation was common to all, and zeal for his Majesty's service the general description of the fleet.

It is, however, an act of juſtice to expreſs the ſenſe I entertain of the ſervices of Captain Holloway, of the Britannia. During a long friendſhip with this officer, I have had repeated proofs of his perſonal and profeſſional talents; and on this recent demand for experience and information, his zeal afforded me the moſt beneficial and ſatisfactory aſſiſtance.

Herewith I tranſmit a liſt of the killed and wounded on board the different ſhips of the ſquadron. I have to lament the loſs of Captain Littlejohn of the Berwick, who, (I underſtand, from ſome of the men that were retaken in the Ca-ira) was unfortunately killed the morning of the ſhip's being captured; by which misfortune his Majeſty has loſt a moſt valuable and experienced officer; and I have only to add, that he has left a widow and four ſmall children. I am, Sir,

Your moſt obedient humble Servant,

W. HOTHAM.

P. S. Incloſed are liſts of the ſhips that compoſed the two ſquadrons on the 14th inſtant.

I am now on my way with the prizes to St Fiorenzo, but doubt much whether it will be poſſible to get them in, as they are diſmaſted, greatly ſhattered, particularly the Ca-ira.

Britiſh Line of Battle.

	Ships.	*G.*	*Men.*	*K.*	*W.*
Van Squad.	Captain,	74	590	3	19
	Bedford,	74	590	7	18
	Tancredi,	74 (*a*)	600	1	5
	Princeſs Royal,	90 (*b*)	760	3	8
	Agamemnon,	64	490	—	13
Centre Sq.	Illuſtrious,	74	590	20	70
	Courageaux,	74	640	15	34
	Britannia,	100 (*c*)	859	1	18
	Egmont,	74	590	7	21
	Windſor Caſtle,	90 (*d*)	755	6	31
Rear Sq.	Diadem,	64	491	3	7
	St George,	90 (*e*)	760	4	13
	Terrible,	74	590	—	6
	Fortitude,	74	590	1	4
	Inconſtant,			3	4
	Total,	1010	8895	74	271

Romulus, Inconſtant, Meleager, Loweſtoffe, Palade, Poulette, and Minerva frigates; Tarleton brig; and Fox cutter.

(*a*) A Neapolitan ſhip. (*b*) Vice-Adm. Goodall. (*c*) Admiral Hotham. (*d*) Rear-Adm. Linzee. (*e*) Vice-Adm. Sir H. Parker.

Names of the ſhips which compoſed the French fleet on the 14th of March 1795.

Names.	*Guns.*	*Compl. of Men.*	*On board. in action.*
Le Sans Culotte,	120	1200	2000
Le Victoire,	80	950	1300
Le Tonnant,	80	950	1300
Le Guerrier,	74	730	1000
Le Conquerant,	74	730	1000
Le Mercure,	74	730	1000
Le Barras,	74	730	1000
Le Genereaux,	74	730	1000
Le Henreux,	74	730	1000
Le Dequeſne,	74	730	1000
Le Timoleon,	74	730	1000
Le Ca-ira (taken),	80	950	1300
Le Cenſeur (taken),	74	730	1000
L'Alcide,	74	730	1000
Le Souverain,	74	730	1000
Total,	1174		16,900

La Veſtal, La Minerve, La Thamiſe, L'Alceſte, Scout, and La Hazard frigates.

In a letter from Leghorn of the 11th ult. there is the following particulars concerning the capture of the Berwick of 74 guns:—She ſailed on the 6th from St Fiorenzo to join the fleet at Leghorn; but the following day, at ſeven o'clock in the morning, eighteen miles off Cape Corſe, ſhe fell in with the French fleet. She at firſt crowded all her ſails to avoid the enemy, but ſeeing the impoſſibility of effecting that purpoſe, and being engaged by two large French frigates, ſhe diſmaſted one, and much damaged the other. Upon this, four line-of-battle ſhips bearing upon her, to ſupport the frigates, ſhe fought them for ſome time with the greateſt gallantry, but was at laſt obliged to ſtrike.

Admiralty-Office, April 18.

Extract of a letter from Rear-Admiral Colpoys to Mr Nepean, dated on board his Majeſty's ſhip London, at Spithead, the 16th of April.

Pleaſe to acquaint the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty of my arrival here with his Majeſty's ſhips under my command:

That on the 29th of March, Le Jean Bart, a French corvette of 20 guns and 120 men, bound to Breſt, was captured by his Majeſty's ſhips Cerberus and Santa Margaretta; ſhe had been charged with diſpatches from the French miniſter in America:

That on the 30th of March, the Robuſt re-

recaptured the Caldicott Caſtle, of Chepſtow, from Barcelona, bound to Guernſey; ſhe was taken on the 18th of March, off Cape St Vincent's, by ſix French ſhips of the line, two frigates, and a corvette:

That on the 10th inſt. we diſcovered and gave chace to three French frigates, which ſoon ſhaped different courſes. I made the ſignal for the Hannibal and Robuſt to follow the two which pointed moſt to the weſtward. The Aſtrea, Lord Henry Powlett, with his accuſtomed promptitude and attention, kept after the largeſt and ſeemingly beſt goer of the three, with which he cloſed about ten o'clock at night, and obliged her to ſurrender, after a well-fought action of 58 minutes, which does great credit to his Lordſhip's good conduct, as well as the diſcipline of his officers and ſhip's company. The particulars I tranſmit in a copy of his Lordſhip's letter to me, which accompanies this.

P. S. The Robuſt joined me off the Iſle of Wight. Capt. Thornbrough reports, that La Gentille of 40 guns, was taken on Saturday laſt by the Hannibal, but that La Fraternite eſcaped.

Extract of a letter from Lord Henry Powlett, Captain of his Majeſty's ſhip Aſtrea, to Rear-Adm. Colpoys, dated at Sea, the 11th of April.

Sir, In obedience to your ſignal from the London yeſterday morning, I gave chace to the north-weſt, and at ten o' clock at night came up with and engaged La Gloire, French national frigate, mounting 26 twelve-pounders on the main deck, 10 ſix-pounders and 4 thirty-ſix-pounder carronades on the quarter-deck, and 2 ſix-pounders on the forecaſtle; having on board 175 men. After a cloſe action of 58 minutes ſhe ſtruck.

It is very ſatisfactory to me to be able to ſay, that I had no perſon killed, and only eight wounded; three of them, I am ſorry to add, are in ſome danger. The ſlaughter on board the enemy has been very conſiderable; the killed and wounded, from the beſt accounts I have been able to collect, amounted to 40; among the latter is her Captain, Citizen Beens, who received a contuſion on the head.

I have ſent Mr Talbot, my firſt lieutenant, on board La Gloire, which will, I hope, meet your approbation. I muſt not omit to mention the juſt ſenſe I entertain of his ſervices and good conduct upon this occaſion, and of the officers and ſhip's company. H. Powlett.

(*End of the Gazettes.*)

LONDON.

PRINCESS OF WALES.

On Tueſday, March 24, at ſeven o'clock in the morning, her Serene Highneſs, accompanied by her mother, the Ducheſs of Brunſwick, and the Hon. Mrs Harcourt, left Hanover, on her route to England. She was eſcorted out of that city by a large troop of Hanoverian guards, the drums beating and colours flying, and under a ſalute of guns from the garriſon. The Ducheſs of Brunſwick accompanied her the firſt ſtage of her journey, to a place called Muhllendorff, where the Duke of Brunſwick, who had come hither to meet her, took final leave of his daughter, and returned to Brunſwick with his Ducheſs. —On the ſecond night of the journey, her Serene Highneſs ſlept at Cloſterſeven, about twenty-ſix miles from Stadt; and on Thurſday afternoon at three o'clock, the Princeſs arrived at Stadt to dinner.—On entering Stadt, her Serene Highneſs was received in the moſt flattering and reſpectful manner that can be conceived. The garriſon turned out, and welcomed her with a royal ſalute from the batteries. —At three in the afternoon, her Serene Highneſs was received on board the Jupiter of 50 guns, Capt. Lechmere. Commodore Payne, Mrs Harcourt, and Lord Malmeſbury, embarked in the ſame ſhip. Major Heſlop, Col. Richardſon, and Mr Roſs, came home in the Phæton frigate, Capt. Stopford.—On Sunday morning, at eight o'clock, the fleet weighed anchor from Cruxhaven, with a fair wind at E. N. E. which continued till Wedneſday, when a thick fog came on, and the ſhips dropped anchor, and fired fog-guns every hour. In this ſituation they lay through the whole of Thurſday. The Princeſs had hitherto been extremely well, had walked the quarter-deck every day, and was uncommonly chearful; but what with the fog, and the motion of the veſſel at anchor, ſhe became a little incommoded.—On Friday morning the day broke up with uncommon ſplendour, and at four o'clock in the morning, the Jupiter made the ſignal to get under weigh. The fleet went under an eaſy ſail, came off Harwich about noon, and about ſix o'clock dropped anchor at the Nore; being ſaluted from the Sandwich guard-ſhip ſtationed off there.—At nine o'clock on Saturday morning, the ſhips got under weigh, the tide ſerving, and about noon the Jupiter anchored off Graveſend. The Princeſs ſlept on board that night.

On

On Sunday, at half paſt one o'clock, her Serene Highneſs landed from her yacht at Greenwich Hoſpital, at the grand entrance of which ſhe was received by the Governor:—here ſhe ſtayed about half an hour, and took ſome refreſhment, when ſhe ſet off to town, eſcorted by a large party of the life guards, and another of light horſe to clear the road. An immenſe concourſe of ſpectators on horſeback and in carriages attended; the former all the way to town heading, and the latter cloſing the cavalcade. At a quarter before three ſhe arrived at St James', where her Serene Highneſs was handed from her coach by Lord Malmeſbury, to her apartments, formerly Prince Edward's. Notice being ſent to Carleton Houſe, his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales came immediately in his vis-a-vis, when, on entering the apartment, and being announced as her intended conſort, the Princeſs made a motion to kneel, but was immediately caught up by the Prince, who ſaluted her in the tendereſt manner; in half an hour the Prince and Lord Malmeſbury went to attend the King in his cloſet, where they remained till near five o'clock; they then returned to the Princeſs, when the Prince and Princeſs, Lord Malmeſbury, and Lady Jerſey, dined together. In the evening her Royal Highneſs went to Buckingham Houſe, where ſhe was preſented to the King, Queen, &c. and after ſupping with the Royal Family, returned to her apartments at St James', and the Prince to Carleton Houſe.—The Princeſs is a very elegant woman, of a fine complexion, rather *en bon point*; ſhe wore a robe of white ſattin, her hair dreſt in the preſent taſte, with a large white feather.

THE ROYAL MARRIAGE.

The marriage of his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, with her Serene Highneſs the Princeſs Caroline of Brunſwick, which has long been delayed, from a variety of unforeſeen accidents, was ſolemnized on Wedneſday evening (the 8th) at the Chapel Royal St James'.

Before ſix o'clock, all the avenues to the Palace were crowded with ſpectators, and it was with ſome difficulty the carriages could move along, although every poſſible precaution had been taken to keep the ranks clear. The avenues within the Palace had been very properly enclofed and matted, ſo as to render the paſſages as comfortable as poſſible. About ſix, the company who had tickets, began to take their ſeats in the two anti-chambers leading to the drawing-room; but ſuch was the concourſe of the nobility, of both ſexes, who went to St James', that many of the company did not reach the drawing-room till after the proceſſion had paſſed to the Chapel.

It may naturally be ſuppoſed, that on ſuch an occaſion, and under ſuch extreme anxiety as the Ladies have ſhewn to behold the lovely ſtranger, lately arrived among us, every Peer and Peereſs, their ſons and daughters, the Privy Councillors and their Ladies, the Biſhops, and all thoſe, in ſhort, who were in town, and intitled to admiſſion on thoſe occaſions, were preſent, The Nobility and Knights of the Bath, were all dreſſed in the *inſignia* of their reſpective orders; and ſuch a brilliant ſhew of elegance and beauty was perhaps never beheld.

A little before ſix o'clock, their Majeſties, with the Prince and Princeſs of Wales, and the reſt of the Royal Family who had dined at the Queen's Houſe, went from thence to their reſpective apartments in St James' to dreſs. The Prince, on leaving the Queen's Houſe, had a hearty ſhake of the hand from the King, which brought tears into his eyes. His Majeſty ſaluted the Princeſs in the Hall, and then got into his carriage. The Prince, after ſeeing the Princeſs home, went to Carleton Houſe.

It was paſt nine o'clock before the proceſſion began to move from the drawing-room towards the Chapel.

The Bride was led by his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Clarence, attended by the Ladies of her Houſehold. The mantle, which was of crimſon velvet, trimmed with ermine, was ſupported by

Ladies M. Oſborne, C. Legge, and
C. Spencer, C. Villiers,

who attended as Bride-Maids, and were dreſſed in virgin habits. Eight other Ladies were in the Princeſs' ſuite. Her Royal Highneſs was preceded by Sir Clement Dormer Cottrel, Maſter of the Ceremonies; the Marquis of Salisbury, as Lord Chamberlain; the Vice Chamberlain, two Heralds, and muſic, playing "God ſave the King." On entering the Chapel, her Royal Highneſs was conducted to the ſeat prepared for her, beſide her Majeſty's chair of ſtate, nearly oppoſite the altar, but at the extreme end, attended by her Maids of Honour.

The attendants, on ſeeing her Royal Highneſs ſeated in the Chapel, returned to the drawing-room, to attend the Prince of Wales, who was eſcorted to it by their Graces the Dukes of Roxburgh and Bedford,

ford, on each side of his Royal Highness, attended by Earls Cholmondeley, Jersey, Darnley, and all the superior officers of his Royal Highness' Household, besides about 20 other Noblemen. These were also preceded by the officers of his Majesty's Household, the same that attended the Princess. His Royal Highness was led by the bachelor Dukes to a similar seat, in a line with her Royal Highness, on the left side of the Chapel.

Then their Majesties, and the Royal Family, attended as follows:—

Drums and Trumpets.
The Knight Marshal.
Pursuivants.
Two Married Dukes.
Lord Steward of the Household.
Provincial King of Arms.
Lord Privy Seal.
Lord President of the Council.
Archbishop of Canterbury.

Gentleman Usher. { Garter, Principal King of Arms, with his Spears. } Gentleman Usher.

The Earl Marshal with his Staff.
PRINCES of the BLOOD ROYAL.
Vice Chamb. of the Household. { Sword of State. } Lord Chamb. of the Household
HIS MAJESTY,
In the Collar of the Order of the Garter.
Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard.
Colonel of the Life Guards in Waiting.
Captain of the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners.
The Lord of the Bed-chamber in Waiting.
Groom of the Bed-chamber in Waiting.
Vice Chamberlain to the Queen.
The Queen's Master of the Horse.
HER MAJESTY.
The Queen's Lord Chamberlain.
Their Royal Highnesses THE PRINCESSES,
Supported severally by their Gentlemen Ushers.
Ladies of her Majesty's Bed-chamber.
Maids of Honour.
Women of the Bed-chamber.

The Duke of Portland carried the Sword of State.

Previous to the procession entering the Chapel, the Stadtholder and his family had taken their seats in the King's closet; and in the boxes on each side were the Foreign Ministers and their Ladies.

On their Majesties entering the Chapel, all the persons in the procession took the places allotted for them. Their Majesties and the Royal Family seated themselves facing the altar. The King was attended by the Duke of Portland on his right hand, and the Marquis of Salisbury on his left.—The Queen, by the Earl of Ailesbury on her right, and Earl Harcourt on her left.

The marriage ceremony was then performed by the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, attended by the Lord Archbishop of York, as Almoner, and the Bishop of London as Dean of the Chapel.—The Archbishop of Canterbury read the whole of the marriage service with great minuteness and solemnity. On coming to that part of the service when it is asked, "Who gives the bride in marriage?" the King advanced to the Princess, and taking her with both his hands, presented her with the strongest marks of satisfaction. On being asked, "Wilt thou have this man to be thy wedded husband?" the Princess answered, with great emphasis, "I will."—Her Royal Highness also followed the Archbishop, in the reading of the oath, with great distinctness and expression.

His Royal Highness then repeated the ceremony with great clearness and recollection; but, rising from his knees too soon, the Archbishop stopped the service. The King perceiving the dilemma, rose from his seat, and whispered the Prince, who kneeling again, the service was concluded.

Their Majesties then removed to two chairs of state, placed under a canopy on one side the altar, next the orchestra, when the same anthem as was sung at his Majesty's nuptials, and composed by Handel, was performed by the choir belonging to the Chapel.

The Priests of the Chapel, were dressed in canonical habits, and all the gentlemen of the choir wore surplices.

The return from the Chapel was nearly in the same form as the procession to it. His R. H. the Prince handed his Bride back to the drawing-room, attended by two married Dukes (the Dukes of Leeds and Beaufort); and their Majesties were attended as before. At a quarter past eleven, the drawing-room broke up, and their Majesties retired.—It was near a quarter before 12 o'clock before their Majesties returned to Buckingham House, where a very magnificent supper of twenty-two covers, was provided in the grand saloon up stairs, for the Royal Family, and of which the Stadtholder and his family also partook. The King handed the Queen up the stair-case; the Prince his Royal Bride, who appeared much fatigued with the weight of her dress, and in going up the stair case, had nigh fallen down. The Princesses and the Duchess of York looked extremely well and in excellent spirits. During the sup-

per,

per, the Queen's band played in an adjoining room. It was between one and two o'clock, before the Royal Viſitors left the Palace; when the Prince and Princeſs of Wales returned to Carleton Houſe.

DRESSES.

The QUEEN, was dreſſed in a ſilver tiſſue petticoat, with a drapery of white velvet net, richly embroidered with gold drawn up with green bands and ſilver laurel, and faſtened with rich cords and taſſels. The body and train were of white and gold tiſſue, trimmed with green and ſilver laurel.

The PRINCESS OF WALES was very ſuperb indeed, and the dreſs was the moſt coſtly that could be made. The body and train were of ſilver tiſſue feſtooned on each ſide, and tied up with rich cord and taſſels. The ſleeves, and round the boſom of the robe, were covered with rows of the fineſt point lace. The petticoat was likewiſe of ſilver tiſſue, covered all over with ſilver Venetian net, and taſſels hanging down the ſides. The waiſt was not more than ſix inches in length. In the proceſſion to the chapel, and during the ceremony, her Royal Highneſs wore a crimſon velvet mantling, trimmed with ermine, and over the ſhoulders hung a rich ſilver cord and taſſels. The hoop was very ſmall, ſuch as is uſed for morning dreſſes; and ſo were the hoops of the Bride-maids, that they might be as unincumbered as poſſible in the proceſſion. Her Royal Highneſs wore a ſuperb coronet of diamonds. She had on a very rich ornament of brilliants, reſembling a knight's collar, faſtened upon the right ſhoulder by a brilliant bow, and long brilliant taſſels; and on the left ſhoulder by a rich epaulete of brilliants; and in the centre, in the place of a ſtomacher, was the Prince's picture richly ſet in brilliants.

All the Six Princeſſes, the Ducheſs of York, and the Princeſs of Orange, were moſt ſuperbly and elegantly dreſſed.

The *Bride-maids* were dreſſed alike. Their dreſs conſiſted of a crape petticoat, richly embroidered with ſtripes of ſilver foil and ſpangles, with a white ſatin body and train, trimmed with ſilver, and feſtooned on each ſide with rich cord and taſſels. Their caps were an embroidered bandeau, with ſpangled crape and ſilver laurel, with three large oſtrich feathers.

His MAJESTY was dreſſed in a ſcarlet ſuit, richly embroidered in gold, pearl, and ſpangles.

The PRINCE OF WALES wore a blue Genoa velvet coat and breeches, with a ſilver tiſſue waiſtcoat, and coat cuffs, richly embroidered with ſilver and ſpangles. His Royal Highneſs wore a diamond ſtar, with an embroidered garter at the knee; diamond ſhoe and knee-buckles, and rich diamond hilted ſword, and button and loop. His Royal Highneſs looked uncommonly well.

The Duke of Clarence, wore a blue velvet coat, ſpotted with gold, and very richly embroidered with gold lace.

The Dukes of York, Glouceſter, and Prince William, were in full-dreſſed uniforms of their regiments.

All the Gentlemen and Ladies who attended the ceremony wore very elegant favours, as ſhoulder knots.—The Ladies head-dreſſes were nearly all in the ſame ſtile; and conſiſted of embroidered bandeaus of velvet or ſatin, ornamented with three, four, or five oſtrich feathers.

The Illuminations were very general throughout the town, particularly the weſt end of it, many of which were extremely ſplendid. The Duke of Portland and many Noblemen had flambeaus placed before their houſes, and many of the Public Offices were illuminated.

The coronet wore by her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs of Wales was valued at 20,000l. and the necklace 6000 guineas.

The Queen, on the morning of the nuptials, ſent a magnificent toilette into the apartment deſtined for the Princeſs' dreſſing room at Carleton Houſe; and preſented the keys to her Royal Highneſs with her own hands.

The Ducheſs of York walked in the proceſſion after the Princeſſes, daughters of the King, and Princeſs Sophia of Glouceſter. The Princeſs of Wales, in all future proceſſions, will take precedence of our Princeſſes.

After the ceremony, the Royal Couple were led into an apartment adjoining the leſſer drawing-room, where a parchment was ſpread on a table covered with crimſon velvet, being the certificate of their marriage, which they ſubſcribed, and which was witneſſed in the uſual form. After which they knelt down before their Majeſties, and received their bleſſing.

Orders are given to the Archbiſhops and Biſhops, to be diſtributed to the clergy in their reſpective dioceſes, for an addition in the prayer for the Royal Family, after the words, "GEORGE, Prince of WALES," "Her Royal Highneſs the PRINCESS of WALES," &c.

A

A bill is to be brought into parliament, for the purpoſe of naturalizing the PRINCESS of WALES.

On the naturalizing of the late PRINCESS of WALES, ſhe attended the Houſe of Peers in perſon, and made obeiſance to the Throne, and afterwards to the Peers, on the bill receiving the royal aſſent.

16. The Queen held a drawing room at St James', to celebrate the nuptial preſentation of their Royal Highneſſes the Prince and Princeſs of Wales. There was afterwards a ball in the evening, at which all the Royal Family, Prince and Princeſs of Orange, &c. &c. were preſent.

17. After the levee, the city addreſs of congratulation on the marriage of the Prince of Wales was preſented to the King and Queen, by the Lord Mayor, a number of Aldermen, and of the Common Council. They were graciouſly received, and had the honour to kiſs their Majeſties hand.

18. The Prince of Wales had his firſt levee at Carleton Houſe after his marriage, which was moſt numerouſly attended.

Letters from all parts of Germany are filled with melancholy details of the deluged ſtate of the country, after the breaking up of the ſtorm, from Peterſburgh to Embden, the roads were totally under water, and travelling rendered very hazardous.

The churches have been opened in Paris, and in the greater number of the departments, for the exerciſe of public worſhip. The anti-conſtitutional prieſts were contemned as much as they deſerved, and the maſſes celebrated by the prieſts, who had not taken the oaths to the conſtitution of 1791, were attended by crowds of people of every deſcription.

The French Repreſentatives in Holland reſide at the Hague, in the palace of the Stadtholder and the Hereditary Prince of Orange. Their daily expence, borne by the people of Holland, amounted hitherto to 1800 florins (about 170l. Sterling); but conſidering the ſtate of the Dutch finances, they have propoſed themſelves to contract it. They dine every day at a table of 60 covers, to which ten common huſſars, or private ſoldiers, ſit down with their generals and the national repreſentatives, with heads covered. They are, however, in future, to be excluded from that table, and the number of covers is to be limited to twelve.

While the march of Pruſſian and Auſtrian troops, towards the Lower Rhine, ſeemed to indicate a vigorous campaign, the following order was delivered to the French troops at Xanten on the 22d ult. "The French troops are hereby forbidden to exerciſe any hoſtility whatever againſt the Pruſſians, under pain of death. On the contrary, the war is to be continued againſt the Auſtrians; and that the ſoldiers may know how to diſtinguiſh them from the Pruſſians, it is to be obſerved that the Pruſſian uniform is blue, and that of the Auſtrians white, and theſe white uniforms we have devoted to deſtruction wherever they may be found."

Blue, white, and even tri-coloured caps, are now worn in the room of the red ones, which uſed to diſtinguiſh the Jacobins.

An unprecedented ſpirit of enterprize is ſaid to pervade the Ottoman Empire. A ſingular inſtance is given for illuſtration, that the populace at Conſtantinople lately extinguiſhed a fire in one of the ſtreets: the uſual practice being to let the flames expend themſelves.

The apprehended ſcarcity of grain is not confined to the European States. Letters from Madras ſtate, that, both in the northward and ſouthward, there is a great want of rice, and which is already ſeverely felt by the natives.

The Britiſh fleet, under Adm. Hotham, with his two prizes (though the gallant Admiral in his diſpatch, expreſſed ſome doubt of being able to keep them above water) arrived ſafely in the Gulph of Spezzia on the 18th ult. On the ſame day the Courageux, which ſuffered ſo much in the action, arrived at Leghorn.

The French fleet, in a very diſabled ſtate, did alſo, ſoon after, reach the port of Toulon, where they diſembarked the troops, relinquiſhing for the preſent their intended expedition. Lord Hood, with a reinforcement goes out to reſume his command on that ſtation, he will probably be able to fruſtrate their attempts, either againſt Corſica, or the States of Italy.

The treaty of alliance, ſigned by our Court with the Empreſs of Ruſſia, has been diſpatched to St Peterſburgh by Mr Eaton, Britiſh Secretary of Legation there; the nature or extent of the articles it contains are not yet made public.

The bread-fruit trees, which about two years ago were planted in Jamaica, have ſucceeded in the moſt ſatisfactory manner. In December ſeven of them were bearing fruit, and had every appearance of bringing it to perfection.

The Directors of the Bank of England have acquainted the Proprietors, that it is their opinion the dividend for the half year ſhould be three pounds ten ſhillings per cent.

A ſtriking inſtance appears of the plenty of money, and the greatneſs of our reſources, in the payment of ſeven millions of the new loan by the 20th March.

The following deſerves to be mentioned as meriting the attention of every ſet of perſons, who are entruſted with the management of the funds deſtined for maintaining the poor.—The churchwardens and overſeers of Uckfield, Suſſex, at their laſt meeting, unanimouſly agreed, not to relieve any perſon belonging to their pariſh who ſhall keep a dog, for the following reaſons, viz. 1*ſt*, That dogs impoveriſh the poor. 2*d*, They are an incitement to idleneſs and poaching. And 3*d*, Becauſe a reduction of them may tend to leſſen the dreadful effects which ſo frequently happen from canine madneſs.

The bill now pending in Parliament, for the better obſervance of the Lord's day, is intituled a bill to amend and order more effectual, an act paſſed in the twenty-ninth year of the reign of his late Majeſty, King Charles the Second, intituled, "An Act for the better obſervation of the Lord's Day, commonly called Sunday."

While the Houſe of Commons appear to be ſo anxious to prevent the ſtealing of dead bodies, it is with great ſatisfaction we ſtate, that his Majeſty's miniſters have ſhewn an equally ready diſpoſition to put an end to the ſtealing of living bodies, by the practice of crimping. No man can now beat a drum, for the purpoſe of enliſting, without having a regular commiſſion in the army.

The firſt payment of the immenſe St Jago prize is commenced. Capt. Sir A. Douglas having received his ſhare, the following is ſaid to be the declared proportion of the ſpecie only:

Each Captain's ſhare	L. 13,920	0 0
Lieutenant's ditto -	1,910	0 0
Warrant Officer's ditto	612	0 0
Petty Officer's ditto -	140	0 0
Foremaſt-man's ditto -	26	0 0

Beſides two-ſeventh ſhares of the whole in reſerve, till the queſtion, whether the Boyne and Powerful have a right to ſhare with the ſquadron, is determined.—The above ſtatement is independent of the valuable cargo, and bullion, which are yet to be ſhared.

While the numbers of the Roman Catholics in Ireland, are generally ſtated to be to the Proteſtants as three to one, their wealth is an inverſe and much greater ratio. And the inference to be drawn from this, is, that if, according to the French ſyſtem, every individual is to have a ſhare in the government, and numbers only are to decide, the Legiſlature of Ireland ſhould be put into the hands of the Roman Catholics; but if, according to the ſyſtem of reaſon, and the ſpirit of our conſtitution, the Houſe of Commons repreſents not the individuals, but the property of the nation, and the preponderancy of government is on the ſide of wealth, then the Parliament of Ireland ſhould not be laid open to the Roman Catholics; for, if once admitted, they muſt ſoon become ſtrong enough to preclude, or, at leaſt to out-vote the Proteſtants.

The Iriſh Houſe of Commons, on its riſing, adjourned to the 24th of March, it being ſignified to the Houſe, by Lord Milton, that it was the pleaſure of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant; there were a few negative voices.

The Vice Provoſt and Fellows of the Univerſity of Dublin, preſented an addreſs to Earl Fitzwilliam, expreſſing their regret at his departure from that kingdom.

There have been ſeveral riots and diſturbances in ſome of the chief towns of England, in conſequence of the advanced price of proviſions. In ſome places the mob, aided by the militia, regulated the prices in the market, reducing them to their former ſtandard. By the judicious, the humane, and mild interference of the military and civil magiſtrates, order hath been preſerved, and all violent and alarming conſequences prevented.

Amidſt the riots which have been ſhamefully excited in different parts of the country, on account of the high price of proviſions, one of the moſt alarming happened at Lewes on the 16th, occaſioned by the Oxford militia, who, to the amount of four hundred, aſſembled at ſeven o'clock in the morning; and, with muſquets loaded, and fixed bayonets, proceeded to Seaford, and there ſeized from the butchers all the mutton and beef they could find, which they conveyed to the church-yard, and there ſold it at the rate fourpence per pound. They next proceeded to the bakers, and from thence to the Tide Mill at Newhaven, where they ſeized the flour, and retailed it at their own prices; calling alſo on many farmers and graziers as they proceeded. They took a team of horſes, which were at plough,

plough, to bring the flour from Newhaven Mill to Blatchington. Major Shadwell, with a detachment of the Horſe Artillery, ſet off immediately to reconnoitre them; but finding them reſolute in their purpoſes, and formidable in their numbers, an expreſs was immediately forwarded to the Lancaſhire fencibles, now ſtationed at Brighton. From two pieces of cannon which were placed on the hill on the Seaford ſide, two ſhot were fired over a large body who were marching from the barracks to relieve thoſe at Newhaven. They immediately fled, but were ſoon ſurrounded and taken priſoners by the Light Horſe. Not a ſingle countryman joined the militia, and only one non-commiſſioned officer was obſerved among them. By the prudent conduct of the Duke of Richmond, and other officers, the regiment was brought to a juſt ſenſe of their improper conduct, and the ringleaders ſecured, who will be tried at the next aſſizes.

DUBLIN.

A Poſt Aſſembly was held at the Exhibition-houſe in William-ſtreet, for the purpoſe of taking into conſideration the claims of the Roman Catholics, now before Parliament, and to take ſuch ſteps as the ſubject may require. A Committee of Conference was then appointed, who having retired for ſome time, returned, and reported the forms of petitions to his Majeſty and to Parliament, prepared by the Committee. They advert to his Majeſty's promiſe of ſupporting the Proteſtant religion, as by law eſtabliſhed, and they expreſs their apprehenſion, that the petitions of their Catholic fellow ſubjects, now before Parliament, *cannot* be granted with ſafety to the Proteſtant conſtitution. —This petition was oppoſed, paragraph by paragraph, with amendment after amendment, and ballot after ballot. The leading features of oppoſition were firſt from Mr Skeys, that the petition urged a matter of hiſtorical falſehood, inaſmuch as the Catholics poſſeſſed the rights they now ſupplicate, long after the Revolution; for they had not only the elective franchiſe, but held the ſcale in the Houſes of Lords and Commons from the year 1688 to 1726.—By Mr Chalmers another was ſhewn, that the addreſs, in profeſſing the loyalty of the Proteſtants, and petitioning againſt the Catholics, conveyed an implication of diſloyalty on the latter; and he moved, as the final paragraph: "And we cannot conclude this petition without expreſſing to your Majeſty our perfect confidence in the loyalty of our Catholic Fellow Subjects."—This was oppoſed; and, after ſome debate, it was negatived on a ballot.—The petition was then ordered to be preſented to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, in order to be forwarded to his Majeſty.

March 26. His Excellency Earl Fitzwilliam had a levee yeſterday at 11 o'clock, previous to his departure from Ireland, and the Viceregency of this kingdom.—At one o'clock the levee broke up, his Lady, and his ſon, Lord Milton, took their departure from the Caſtle, in one of his Excellency's carriages, attended by an Aid-de-Camp, and his retinue, and followed in their carriages by moſt of the Nobility and Gentry who attended the levee, and eſcorted by the Ligonier Horſe, and a ſquadron of Lord Jocelyn's Light Cavalry. When his Excellency's carriage came to College Green, it was ſtopped by the populace, who took the horſes out, and drew it from thence to the Pigeon-houſe. At the Pigeon-houſe they alighted, where, at the King's Wharf, they were received, by Sir Alexander Schomberg, in a barge, and conveyed on board the Dorſet yacht: his Excellency, on quitting the wharf, took off his hat, and bowed with great politeneſs to the people for ſome time, thanking them for the marks of eſteem they had ſhewn him upon this occaſion, which they anſwered with loud and reiterated huzzas.

In conſequence of hand-bills for that purpoſe, the ſhopkeepers thought proper to ſhut up their ſhops.

A Privy Council was held at the Caſtle, when the Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor, and the Lord Primate, were ſworn Lords Juſtices of the Kingdom of Ireland. After which they received the compliments of the Nobility aſſembled on the occaſion.

27. Mr Pelham, Secretary to Earl Camden the new Lord Lieutenant, arrived in Dublin.—Same day Earl Fitzwilliam landed at Holy head.

31. Arrived at the Caſtle his Excellency Earl Camden, to take on him the government of this kingdom. On his arrival every thing was quiet, and ſo ſoon as he was ſworn in, and when the Lords were returning from the Council, a mob attacked the carriage of Lord Fitzgibbon, and pelted it with ſtones and brickbats. The noble Lord was himſelf ſtruck in the head by a ſtone, and knocked down, but not wounded dangerouſly; he was ſaved from

their fury by the guards. The multitude then went to the Houſe of the Speaker, and were beginning to attack it, when the guards arrived, and diſperſed them. A blunderbuſs was fired from the houſe on the mob, who then went to the reſidence of young Mr Beresford; they broke in and in a few minutes demoliſhed the furniture. Some ſhots were fired here, and we underſtand that one perſon loſt his life, and two were wounded. After this miſchief the mob were happily diſperſed, and no farther diſturbance occurred that day.

The meeting of the Whig Club of Dublin is too important to be paſſed over in ſilence. It is important, as Mr Grattan's reply to the addreſs of the Roman Catholics is not now to be conſidered merely as the act of an individual, but as a declaration of the ſentiments of himſelf and friends; Mr Ponſonby, the Duke of Leinſter, Mr Conolly, and the other leading friends of Lord Fitzwilliam, having come forward in a public manner to countenance it.

At a meeting of the Whig Club, held at Bennet's, Euſtace-ſtreet, the following declaration and reſolution were unanimouſly agreed to:—The Right Hon. Wm Ponſonby in the chair.

THE WHIG CLUB,

At this intereſting period, deems it proper to declare its concurrence in ſentiment with the ſeveral counties, cities, and meetings, which, in expreſſing their regret at the departure of Earl Fitzwilliam from the government of this country, have manifeſted their anxiety for the reform of abuſes, and the union of the people of all deſcriptions, and have alſo remonſtrated againſt the re-eſtabliſhment of the old ſyſtem of violence and venality, neceſſarily attendant on the return into power of the authors of that ſyſtem.

The Whig Club returns its unanimous thanks to Mr Grattan, for his manly, ſeaſonable, and conſtitutional anſwer to the addreſs of the Roman Catholics of Dublin. THOMAS CONNOLLY, Sec.

The anſwer of the Duke of Leinſter to the addreſs from the Catholics, contains the ſame principles, and almoſt breathes the ſame ſpirit with that of the celebrated Mr Grattan. He expreſſes the moſt ardent deſire for their obtaining their wiſhes. He thus concludes, "If unhappily this removal (viz. of Earl Fitzwilliam,) ſhall be followed by a return of thoſe principles and thoſe councils, which I have long oppoſed as deſtructive of all good government, I muſt regard ſuch a return as a wound to the empire, the moſt fatal that could be inflicted by miniſters at this awful and momentuous period. It is union among ourſelves that can ſave us from its effects; for myſelf, I conſider my all as at ſtake; my anceſtors have ever ſerved the cauſe of Ireland with zeal and fidelity; I ſhall not be the firſt of my family to deſert it."

April 9. A moſt numerous meeting of the Roman Catholics was held in Francis-ſtreet Chapel, for the purpoſe of receiving the report of the delegates appointed at a meeting on the 27th of February laſt, to preſent an addreſs to his Majeſty, in reſpect to the event of their miſſion on that occaſion. Mr Edward Byrne, one of the delegates, in a conciſe ſpeech, informed the meeting, that they had preſented their addreſs to his Majeſty.—Mr Keogh went at great length into a detail of what paſſed between the Duke of Portland, and the delegates, on the ſubject of their miſſion; and ſtated, that, after preſenting their addreſs to his Majeſty, they applied to his Grace to know if his Majeſty had communicated to him any anſwer to his addreſs? To this his Grace declined giving any anſwer; but he told them, that his Majeſty's intentions ſhould be imparted through the medium of the Lord Lieutenant.—A reſolution was agreed to, that the Right Hon. Henry Grattan be requeſted to preſent the petition of the Catholics immediately on the meeting of Parliament.

April 15. The parliament met, and addreſſes were voted to his Excellency Earl Camden; which was unanimous in the Houſe of Peers, and with only three diſſenting voices in the Houſe of Commons.

21. In the Houſe of Commons, an addreſs was unanimouſly voted to his Majeſty, on the marriage of his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales.—The ſame day Mr Grattan, after a long ſpeech, moved, that the Houſe ſhould, on that day ſe'ennight, reſolve itſelf into a committee of the whole Houſe, to take into conſideration the ſtate of the nation. After a long and well ſupported debate, the Houſe divided—For the motion, 48.—Againſt it, 158.—Majority, 110.

EDINBURGH.

As a remarkable proof of the inclemency and long duration of the late winter, an Alpine hare, which Pennant ſays never deſcends from its native hills, was found, on Thurſday the 26th ult. by the Duke of

of Gordon's hounds, in the low part of the county of Moray, within two miles of the ſea-coaſt, where none of that kind were ever known to have been ſeen before, nor any of them to be met with in common, but upon mountains upwards of 20 miles diſtant from that place. The hare was quite white, except the forehead, the tips of the ears, and the under ſides of the feet, which were like the common hare: Although of a ſmaller ſize, yet it afforded an excellent chace of about ſix miles—the anxiety to prevent its eſcape, and, at the ſame time, to ſave it from being torn by the hounds, added greatly to the keenneſs of the ſportſmen, who at length had the ſatisfaction to gain their wiſhes; and the ſkin, now ſtuffed, is preſerved at Gordon Caſtle as a natural curioſity.

April 2. The Dumfries-ſhire corps of fencible cavalry, commanded by Major Maxwell, was inſpected by Major General Sir James Stewart, who expreſſed his entire approbation both of the men and horſes. The ſoldierlike appearance and behaviour of the men, and the condition of the horſes, do great credit to Major Maxwell, and the other officers of the corps.

A meeting of two Colonels of fencibles, and two of militia, was held at the office of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, to determine, by lot, the precedence between the fencibles and militia, which terminated in favour of the fencibles.

David Downie, condemned for high treaſon, but recommended to mercy by the jury, has received his Majeſty's pardon, on condition of being impriſoned for a year, and afterwards baniſhing himſelf from Great Britain for life.

The Mariſchal College of Aberdeen have adjudged the ſilver pen, given annually by the Earl of Buchan, for the beſt tranſlation of Greek into Latin and Engliſh, to Mr John Abercrombie, ſon of the late Rev. John Abercrombie, miniſter of Aberdeen.

13. The Royal Edinburgh Volunteers fired a *feu de joye* on the marriage of his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales. A royal ſalute from the Caſtle was fired on the ſame occaſion: At one o'clock the battery and the ſhips in Leith Roads fired a royal ſalute in honour of the Prince of Wales' marriage. In the evening there was, by recommendation of the Lord Provoſt and Magiſtrates, a general and brilliant illumination; the houſes and ſhops of the gentlemen of his Royal Highneſs' Houſehold were particularly ſplendid.—On the 20th, the Gentlemen of his Royal Highneſs' houſehold gave a dinner, in the Merchant's Hall, at which the Lord Provoſt, Judges, and a number of other Gentlemen were preſent.

14. The maſter of police had an inſpection taken of the meaſures uſed by the retailers of ſalt, when, much to the honour of theſe poor people, out of 48 meaſures examined, only five were found in the ſmalleſt degree deficient, and theſe ſo very trifling as to have been evidently occaſioned by wear or accident, not deſign.

— Dr Moyes' lecture, for the benefit of the *Induſtrious Blind*, employed at the Aſylum, was delivered to a very numerous and genteel audience; it is ſuppoſed there could not be leſs than 1000 or 1100 in the room, and the ſum received is therefore expected to be very conſiderable, but this cannot yet be fully aſcercertained. The friends of this charity have therefore good reaſon to congratulate themſelves on the effect of this exertion in their favour; as, beſides the conſiderable addition which is thereby made to the funds, the knowledge of the inſtitution cannot fail to be more generally diffuſed, and the public attention more effectually directed to it. The number of the pupils, we underſtand, has lately been increaſed to twenty-one; and the aſtoniſhing progreſs they have already made, together with the happineſs which appears to attend their new employment, will, we truſt, ſecure the encouragement of this infant ſeminary. It is ſcarcely neceſſary to add, that the Doctor's obſervations, on the beſt means of preſerving the bleſſing of health, were received with every mark of that unfeigned ſatisfaction, which found philoſophy, expreſſed with all the elegance and energy of language, never fail to produce in enlightened minds; eſpecially when directed to the purpoſes of utility and benevolence.

The Rev. Mr L. M'Lauchlan, miniſter of Craigniſh, in going home from a meeting of the preſbytery at Inverary, unfortunately fell from his horſe, and was killed on the ſpot.

15. On motion of the Lord Provoſt, the magiſtrates and council unanimouſly reſolved to addreſs his Majeſty on the marriage of his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales. His Lordſhip, at ſame time, preſented the form of an addreſs, which being read and approved of, the Lord Provoſt was requeſted to tranſmit it to Right Hon. Henry Dundas, member for the city.

16. The Fifeſhire fencibles were inſpect-

ed

ed at Cupar by Major General Hamilton, when, out of 720 ſhown, only twenty were rejected. Two hundred men of the above regiment were alſo inſpected and paſſed at Wolverhampton, by Lieut. Col. Callow, of the 3d dragoons, and are now on their march to join the corps, which, including the recruiting parties not yet joined, is completed to a thouſand rank and file.

16. A pair of colours, very elegantly embroidered, was preſented by the Magiſtrates and Town Council of Glaſgow to the Royal Glaſgow Volunteers, and conſecrated, in George's Square, by the Rev. Dr Porteous.

20. A fine veſſel of 700 tons was launched at Kingſton Port, on the mouth of Spey, in the neighbourhood of Garmouth, conſtructed wholly of fir wood from the Duke of Gordon's foreſt, by the Engliſh Glenmore Company. The owners had agreed that it ſhould be called *The Duke*; but upon its being launched, the Duke of Gordon, who was preſent, begged he might be allowed to change the name to that of *The Princeſs of Wales*; this was inſtantly complied with, and it was the general wiſh, that, as this was probably the firſt veſſel that had the honour of being a name-daughter to the Princeſs of Wales, it might prove auſpicious; and that her Royal Highneſs might become the Protrectreſs of commerce.

23. The priſoners in the Caſtle here, who were lately convicted of mutiny by a general Court Martial, and ſentenced to corporal puniſhment, having refuſed the alternative offered to them of a pardon, on condition of their ſerving in the different battalions of the 60th regiment in the Weſt Indies and America, yeſterday had a *part* of their original ſentence inflicted upon them within the Caſtle. One of them received 500 laſhes, and another 400.

— The diſcharge for the quota of 206 men raiſed at Leith for the navy, was ſent to London the end of laſt week. The Lords of the Admiralty ordered theſe volunteers to be muſtered in Leith Roads, as a mark of their Lordſhips approbation of the conduct of that port in ſo early and earneſtly entering on the buſineſs of raiſing men for the fleet. The men, almoſt without exception, ordered their bounties to be applied for the uſe of their families and relations.

The volunteers raiſing for the navy throughout Scotland, at the different ports, are moſtly completed, and are, in general, ſtout active young men.

— The Committee of Convention for the Scots Burgh Reform having met, they came to the reſolution of poſtponing the buſineſs till next ſeſſion of Parliament.

The Lord Provoſt and Magiſtrates, at the earneſt ſolicitation of the bakers, after the beſt and moſt reſpectable advice they could poſſibly procure, and of a proof taken in the moſt accurate manner, have been obliged, though very reluctantly, on account of the increaſed price of wheat, to raiſe the aſſize of bread as follows: (to take place on May 1.) AVOIRDUPOISE.

	lb.	oz.	dr.
Penny Loaf, Wheaten, to weigh	0	6	9
Twopenny ditto, -	0	13	2
Threepenny ditto, -	1	3	11
Penny Loaf, Houſehold,	0	8	12
Twopenny ditto, -	1	1	8
Threepenny ditto, -	1	10	4½
The Quartern Loaf to weigh	4	5	8

And to be ſold, Wheaten, 10½d.
Houſehold, 8 d.

THIS month commenced with cold eaſt winds attended with fogs, but towards the middle turned milder. On the 19th, there was a thunder ſtorm. The labours of the the huſbandman are going on faſt, and the trees and ſhrubs have all got on the cloathing of ſpring.—Grain of all kinds ſeems to be on the riſe. Butcher-meat is likewiſe riſing in price; beſt beef and mutton from 5d. to 5½d. per lb. lamb from 3s. to 3s. 6d. a quarter; the fiſh-market has been plentifully ſupplied with cod, and ſkate of an excellent quality, and very large haddocks.

The Engliſh report ſtates, that the cool dry weather which ſucceeded the thaw, and now continuing, has been a material benefit even to the Wheat Plants, ſo often drowned and frozen, but which are daily improving in colour. Thoſe fortunately ploughed-in, have, however, much the advantage of the late harrowed-in plants, the roots of which were much expoſed to the varying ſeverities of the ſeaſon. The Lent Corn ſowing, though late, has proved leſs unfavourable than was generally expected; the backwardneſs of vegetation is much in its favour. The very early ſown Beans have every where rotted. The latter ones begin to ſhew themſelves promiſingly. The Barley countries are in the height of ſowing, and the lands laid tolerably dry, and work well for the ſeed. The Fens are yet in no condition for Oats, nor is it expected that any extent can be ſown this ſpring, from the lands already drained, drying, and capping ſo faſt. The Clover plants are found to have ſuffered much

in

in moſt of the diſtricts throughout the kingdom. The Cole ſeeds intended for crops are almoſt generally cut off, only a few later ſown ones remaining; the prices are therefore ſtill advancing. The Winter Tares are much cut; but the Ryes are in general healthy and vigorous.

The Graziers have been general ſuffers through the long ſeverity of the winter; many of the principle ones in Leiceſterſhire, Norfolk, Eſſex, and the Weſt of England, have been compelled to ſend their beaſts half fed to market, having exhauſted all their hay, turnips, and other ſtover, long before the breaking of the froſt. We augur from this the deareſt Spring for good beef that Smithfield ever experienced. Mutton grows ſcarce and dearer.—The Flock Maſters in Dorſetſhire, Wiltſhire, the South Downs, and other breeding countries, ſpeak of heavy loſſes in their lambing down; their aggregate calculation makes them amount to a third of the produce, from the ewes quitting their lambs for the want of milk.—Lean ſtock of all kinds are dear. Epping Foreſt is well ſtored at preſent for the Home Diſtrict.—Hay and Straw continue ſtill advancing in price.

LISTS.

MARRIAGES.

At Edinburgh, Capt Patrick Hunter, to the Hon. Miſs Jane Rollo, daughter of the late Lord Rollo.

At Invergary-houſe, Wm Chiſholm, Eſq; to Miſs Eliza Macdonell, daughter of the late Duncan Macdonell, Eſq; of Glengary.

At Inſpruck, in Germany, his Serene Highneſs the Elector Palatine, to the Archduchеſs Maria Leopoldine, ſecond daughter to the Archduke Ferdinand, of Auſtria.

Lieut. Laſcelles, ſecond ſon of Lieut. Gen. Laſcelles, to Miſs Gould, daughter of Sir Charles Morgan Gould, Bart.

March 19. At Gibraltar, Mr Alexander Simpſon, of Aberdeen, to Miſs Louiſa Tully, daughter of Richard Tully, Eſq; late Conſul at Tripoli.

April 6. At Edinburgh, the Rt Hon. Lord Torphichen, to Miſs Inglis, daughter of Sir John Inglis, Bart.

9. At Kirkhill, Wm Kerr, Eſq; Secretary to the General Poſt Office, to Miſs Mary Stark, daughter of Mark Stark, Eſq; of Kirkhill.

At Parkſide, near Edinburgh, James Ure, Eſq; Comptroller of the cuſtoms, Alloa, to Miſs Margaret Innes, only daughter of the late George Innes, Eſq; Inſpector of the ſtamp-duties for Scotland.

11. At Belladrum, Capt. Colin Mackenzie of Montgerald, to Miſs Emelia Fraſer, daughter of Colonel Fraſer of Belladrum.

13. At Edinburgh, Charles Stewart, Eſq; W. S. to Miſs Mary Gordon, daughter of the late Mr Wm Gordon, bookſeller, Edinburgh.

— At London, Edmund Cartwright, Eſq; to Miſs Wombwell, only daughter of J. Wombwell, Eſq.

— At Batterſea, Mr John Barnes, of Weſtminſter, to Miſs Jeſſie Jopp, daughter of the late James Jopp, Eſq; of Aberdeen.

15. At Edinburgh, Major Colin Campbell of the North Lowland Fencibles, to Miſs Chriſtian Williamſon, daughter of the deceaſed Mr R. Williamſon, banker in Edinburgh.

17. At Irvine, Hector Allan, Eſq; of Tobago, to Miſs Todd, daughter of Robert Todd, Eſq; of Knockendale.

18. At London, Sir James Sanderſon, Bart. to Miſs Skinner, daughter of the preſent Lord Mayor

20. At Aberdeen, Alexander Fraſer of Fraſerfield, Eſq; to Miſs Moir, eldeſt daughter of the deceaſed George Moir, Eſq; of Scotſtown.

22. At Edinburgh, Lieut. Mungo Fleming, late of the 63d regt. to Mrs Helen Butter, relict of the deceaſed Robert Brown, Eſq; of Milnhead.

23. At Edinburgh, Donald Cameron, Eſq; of Lochcil, to Miſs Abercromby, daughter of Lieut. Gen. Abercromby, of Tullibody.

BIRTHS.

At Liſbon, the Princeſs of Brazil, a Prince.

At Windſor, the Lady of Sir Harry Daſhwood, Bart. a ſon.

March 29. At Goſport, Lady Ann Hope, a daughter.

April 4. Mrs Elliot of Borthwick-brae, a daughter.

5. At Edinburgh, Mrs Grant of Congalton, a ſon.

— At Edinburgh, Mrs Bruce, Lady of Craufurd Bruce, Eſq; a ſon.

9. At Letham, Lady Margaret Maclean, a ſon.

20. Mrs Turner of Turner-hall, a daughter.

21. At Edinburgh, Mrs Roy of Nenthorn, a ſon.

DEATHS.

Feb. 24. At Port Royal, Jamaica, Dr Robt Wood, chief ſurgeon to the Naval hoſpital there.

In February laſt, at Philadelphia, Mr John Penn, formerly Governor of the province of Pennſylvania.

At York, Sir T. Maſſey Stanley, Bart. of Horton.

At London, Robert Grant, Eſq; late of the London Eaſt Indiaman.

At Dublin, Wm Forbes Hog, Eſq; merchant.

At Chatham, Thomas Beſt, Eſq; aged 84.

At Crowhill, Wm Scott, Eſq; of Burnhead.

At Oxburgh Hall, Norfolk, Sir Richard Bedingfield, Bart.

At

At Lerwick, Peter Innes, Eſq; of Frakafield.

At Wimbledon, Wm Southouſe, Eſq; F.R.S.

March 13. The Rev. Mr George Low, miniſter of Birſay and Hara, in Orkney.

16. At Vienna, the Archduchefs Carolina Francis, daughter of the Emperor of Germany.

28. George Baillie, Eſq; of Leys.

— At Edinburgh, aged 81, Mrs Orr, relict of the deceaſed Mr Alexander Orr

30. At Rockingham Caſtle, Northamptonſhire, the Rt Hon. Lord Sondes.

31. At Leith, Mrs Janet Middleton, ſpouſe to Mr Thomſon, Naval Officer, and daughter of the late George Middleton, Eſq; Comptroller of the Cuſtoms there.

— At Edinburgh, Patrick Robertſon, Eſq; W. S.

April 1. At the manſe of Cabrach, the Rev. Mr James Gordon, in the 79th year of his age, and 48th of his miniſtry.

3. In the iſland of Stronna, Francis Tait, aged 109 years, ſchoolmaſter in that iſland. It is remarkable, all his ſons, 24 in number, are in their country's ſervice, 18 in the navy, and 6 in the army.

4. At the manſe of Stobo, the Rev. Mr J. Baird, in the 86th year of his age, and 62d of his miniſtry.

5. At Edinburgh, Mrs Captain Campbell, of Ardſlegniſh.

— At Auldhouſe, Miſs Beatrix Maxwell, in the 79th year of her age, aunt to Sir John Maxwell, Bart. of Pollock.

6. Sir George Collier, Vice Admiral of the Blue.

— The Rev. Samuel Weller, Rector of Steeple Langford, Wilts. The circumſtances of his death were remarkably awful and affecting to a very numerous audience: Immediately on having named his text, though apparently in good health, he dropped down dead, without a ſign or convulſive pang.

— At Aberdeen, Patrick Sandilands, Eſq; aged 80.

— At Edinburgh, Mrs Mackenzie, widow of the late Vice Admiral Mackenzie.

8. At his houſe in Galloway, Mr Samuel M'Caul of Croſbie.

9. The Rev. Mr Archibald Simpſon, formerly miniſter of a Preſbyterian congregation in South Carolina.

— Sir Alexander Livingſton, Bart. of Bedlormie and Weſtquarter. He is ſucceeded by his ſon Thomas, a Lieutenant in the Royal Navy.

— At Aberdeen, Dr Wm Thom, of Craibſton, Profeſſor of Civil Law in the King's College.

10. At Cairnbank, Mr Ainſlie of Darnchefter.

— At London, Lady Sarah Annefley, daughter to the Earl of Mountmorris.

12. At Bernice, Argyleſhire, John Fletcher, Eſq; of Bernice.

14. At Glaſgow, Miſs Hunt, daughter of the late Captain Hunt, of the 6th regiment of foot.

— At Lundie Manſe, the Rev. Andrew Hally, in the 30th year of his miniſtry.

15. At Makerſtoun, George Makdougal, Eſq; only ſon of Sir Henry Hay Makdougal, Bart.

16. At London, the Rt Hon. Lady Grantley.

— At Gilmerton, Sir Francis Kinloch, Bart.

18. Archibald Macdonald, Eſq; of Sanda, Advocate, Commiſſary of Glaſgow.

(*The remainder of the Liſts in our next.*)

Alterations in the Houſe of Commons.

Sandwich—Sir Philip Stephens, Bart. re-elected, having accepted the office of one of the Commiſſioners of the Admiralty.

Bridport—George Barclay, Eſq; *vice* James Watſon, Eſq; appointed one of his Majeſty's Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

Cheſter—Thomas Groſvenor, Eſq; *vice* Thomas Groſvenor, deceaſed.

Eaſt Looe—Charles Arbuthnot, Eſq; *vice* the Hon. William Wefley Pole, reſigned.

Preſton—Sir Henry Philip Hoghton, Bart. *vice* Sir Henry Hoghton, Bart. deceaſed.

SEQUESTRATIONS.

March 31. Silveſter Doig and Co. bookſellers, Edinburgh.

— Col. M'Grigor, tenant in Kirkton, of Balquhidder.

— George Morries, maſon, Paiſley.

April 3. Andrew Hunter, merchant, Leith.

13. Ferrier, Wallace, Pollock, and Co. manufacturers, Paiſley.

— Robert M'Dowall, in Hopeſes.

14. Alexander Martin, merchant, Paiſley.

17. William and John Wallace, manufacturers, Paiſley.

18. John Murdoch, merchant, Kirkcudbright.

Prices of Grain at Haddington, April 30.

Wheat, 33s. 6d. Barley, 27s. Oats, 17s. 6d. Peaſe, 18s. Beans, 16s. 8d. Tares, 20s.

Edinburgh, April 30. Oat-meal, 1s. 2d. Lear-meal, 1s. Peaſe-meal, 9d.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

April 13.	April 29.
Bank Stock 149¾	161 ½
3 per cent. red. 62	66¼ ¼
3 per cent. conſ. 62½	66
4 per cent. conſ. 76	78⅞ 79¼
India Stock 183	191½ 192¾
Ind a Bonds 2s. pr.	4s. pr
Lottery Tickets 9s. pr.	9s. 6d. pr.

THE SCOTS MAGAZINE,

For MAY 1795.

CONTENTS.

	Pag.
Meteorological Obſervations	278
On the Poetical Character of Dr Akenſide, by *Mrs Barbauld*	279
Character of Henry VIII.	282
Deſcription of the Dreſs and Execution of Mary Queen of Scots	283
Account of the March of the Britiſh Embaſſy, from the city of Tong-Tchew, to the Palace of Yeumen-man-yeumen	284
Dialogues of the Dead *continued*	289
The French Royaliſt and Republican	293
Hiſtorical and Deſcriptive Particulars reſpecting the Inhabitants of Canara, on the coaſt of Malabar	297
Account of ſome Natural Curioſities in Carniola	299
On the Longevity of Animals	302
Power of Muſic upon a Hare	303
Cheap Subſtitute for Sugar	303
Culture of Potatoes	304
Proceſs of Haymaking in the N. Riding of Yorkſhire	304
STATE PAPERS.	
Speech of the Viceroy of Corſica, at the opening of the Parliament	305
Declaration of the French Commiſſioners in the Windward Iſlands	307
Declaration of the ſame Commiſſioners to the Commanders of the Britiſh forces	307
REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.	
The Courſe of Hannibal over the Alps	308
Curioſities of Literature, Vol. 2.	310
Hutton's Diſſertations on Natural Philoſophy	311
Muſgrave on the Situation of Public Affairs	311
NEW PUBLICATIONS	311—12
POETRY.	
Songs from the Entertainment of *Windſor Caſtle*	313
The Dumfries Volunteers, by *R. Burns*	313
Prologue to the farce of *Crotchet Lodge*	313
Anna's Complaint; or, The Miſeries of War, by *Mrs Moody*	314
The Doctor and Patient	314
HIGH COURT OF PARLIAMENT.	
Trial of Warren Haſtings	315
His Acquittal	316
BRITISH PARLIAMENT.	
HOUSE OF LORDS.	
Addreſſes voted to the King, Queen, and Prince and Princeſs of Wales	316
Lord Fitzwilliam's recall	317
Hair Powder Bill	318
HOUSE OF COMMONS.	
Addreſſes voted on the occaſion of the Prince of Wales' marriage	318
On delegating the privilege of Franking	319
On Conteſted Elections, and Captain Faulknor's monument	320
Brothers the Prophet	321
The Prince's Debts	322
On Proclamations in the Weſt Indies	323
IRISH PARLIAMENT.	
On the State of the Nation	324
MONTHLY REGISTER.	
France—National Convention	325—9
FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.	
Advices from the Continent	329—31
Poland—Holland	331
Weſt Indies	332
America—Eaſt Indies	333
GAZETTE INTELLIGENCE,	
Containing Diſpatches from Sir J. B. Warren, Capt. Cotes, and Sir R. Strachan	334—6
LONDON.	
Trial of Capt. Molloy	337
Burning of the Boyne, of 98 guns	337
Incidental occurences, &c.	336—9
EDINBURGH.	
General Aſſembly	340—1
Circuits	339—42
Incidental occurrences, &c.	341—2
Report of the Weather, &c.	342
LISTS—Marriages, Births, &c.	343—45

EDINBURGH:

Sold by JAMES WATSON & Co. No 40. South Bridge;

And by the Principal Bookſellers in Town and Country.

By ALLEN & WEST, No 16. Paternoſter-row;

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

(CONTINUED FROM P. 210.)

Theſe accounts of the ſhipmaſter, though probable, I cannot affirm as truths. It may be worth while however to enquire into them. The ſilence of Hecla may in part account for the lately emerged iſland near Iceland. And, the circumſtance of the ſeaſons being remarkably mild at Greenland, while Iceland was ſurrounded with unuſual ice, and when an uncommon cold prevailed in the more ſoutherly countries, is extremely curious, and worthy of ſome attention. It is however not altogether without a precedent, as may be ſeen in Crantz and Egede's Hiſtory of Greenland, and Pontoppidan's hiſtory of Norway; and Mr Barker in his regiſter of the weather for 1779*, notices that tho' the winter 1779 was the mildeſt ever remembered in the North of Europe, yet it was reckoned a very ſevere one in the ſouth of it.

It is neceſſary, next, to take ſome notice of a remarkable attendant of the cold ſeaſon 1782; I mean the Influenza. This diſeaſe I need not deſcribe, as that has been accurately done by Dr Donald Munro, and publiſhed in the news papers of ſummer 1782. The riſe and progreſs of it, however, is worthy of ſome attention.

We firſt heard of this diſeaſe from Ruſſia, where it appeared in the beginning of January, as I have been informed by an ingenious phyſician† of Peterſburgh. It appeared upon the 5th of January at Niſchnie Novogorod, on the banks of the Volga, where he then was; and he at firſt imputed it to a remarkable change in the temperature of the weather; for, though the weather during the month of December had been very ſevere, and the thermometer conſiderably below °, yet about the 26th of that month, the weather became ſuddenly mild, inſomuch that the thermometer roſe to the freezing point, (an unuſual thing at that time of the year), and continued ſo for ſome days, when, in the beginning of January it again became, (as ſuddenly), much colder than before, 35° below °. Theſe ſudden alterations he thought might be the cauſe of the diſorder; but of this he ſoon had his doubts, when he afterwards learned that the diſeaſe had come from Siberia, and the eaſt of Aſia, where, though the weather had been exceedingly ſevere, the circumſtance of thaw had not generally occurred; and from thence it had proceeded gradually to the N. and W. It reached Peterſburgh in a fortnight after its appearance at N. Novogorod; nor was its career weſtward in the leaſt impeded by the winds blowing from that quarter.

From Ruſſia it creeped ſlowly towards the Weſt, through Sweden and Denmark, &c.; and it appeared in our iſland about the beginning of May, but was then only diſcovered along the eaſt coaſt of it, from whence it went gradually to to the weſtern extremities of the iſle. At Edinburgh, in the beginning of June, it had become ſo very general that there were three or four days vacancy in the Court of Seſſion for want of a quorum of the Judges.

This diſeaſe ſeems alſo to have travelled ſouthward, through all Europe; and it muſt have gone but ſlowly, as we do not hear of its reaching Madrid ſooner than the middle of September.

It attacked almoſt every perſon, at ſea as well as on land; and the ſymptoms were, in general, the ſame with thoſe mentioned by Dr Munro: only I have been told, by the above mentioned gentleman, that, in Ruſſia, the diſeaſe generally came on with tremblings, which I do not obſerve to be noticed in the Doctor's account. On the 4th of June, upwards of four hundred men were brought in from Admiral Kempenfelt's ſquadron at Torbay, to the hoſpital at Plymouth; and the Latona frigate was obliged to return from a cruize, all on board being ſeized with this diſtemper. About this period, too, it prevailed ſo univerſally at Briſtol that no family eſcaped, and the theatre was ſhut up; which was alſo the caſe in London; inſtances never before known.

* Philoſoph. Trans. vol. 70. † Dr John Grieve.

(*To be continued.*)

THE SCOTS MAGAZINE,

For MAY 1795.

ON THE POETICAL CHARACTER OF DR AKENSIDE,
AUTHOR OF THE 'PLEASURES OF IMAGINATION.'

THE ground-work of the Pleaſures of Imagination, is to be found in Addiſon's eſſays on the ſame ſubject, publiſhed in the Spectator. Except in the Book which treats on Ridicule, and even of that the hint is there given, our author follows nearly the ſame track; and he is indebted to them not only for the leading thoughts and grand diviſion of his ſubject, but for much of the colouring alſo; for the papers of Addiſon are wrought up with ſo much elegance of language, and adorned with ſo many beautiful illuſtrations, that they are equal to the moſt finiſhed poem. Perhaps the obligations of the poet to the eſſay-writer are not ſufficiently adverted to, the latter being only ſlightly mentioned in the preface to the poem.

It is not meant, however, to inſinuate that Akenſide had not various other ſources of his ideas. He ſat down to this work, which was publiſhed at the early age of three-and-twenty, warm from the ſchools of ancient philoſophy, whoſe ſpirit he had deeply imbibed, and full of enthuſiaſm for the treaſures of Greek and Roman literature. The works of no author have a more claſſic air than thoſe of our poet. His hymn to the Naiads ſhews the moſt intimate acquaintance with their mythology. Their laws, their arts, their liberty, were equally the objects of his warm admiration, and are frequently referred to in various parts of his poems. He was fond of the platonic philoſophy, and mingled, with the ſplendid viſions of the academic ſchool, ideas of the fair and beautiful in morals and in taſte, gathered from the writings of Shafteſbury, Hutchinſon, and others of that ſtamp, who then very much engaged the notice of the public. Educated in the Univerſity of Edinburgh, he joined to his claſſic literature, the keen diſcriminating ſpirit of metaphyſic inquiry, and the taſte for moral duty which has ſo much diſtinguiſhed our northern ſeminaries, and which the celebrity of their profeſſors, and the genius of the place, has never failed of communicating to their diſciples. Thus prepared, by nature with genius, and by education with the previous ſtudies and habits of thinking, he was peculiarly fitted for writing a philoſophical poem.

The firſt lines contain the definition of his ſubject, which he has judiciouſly varied from his maſter Addiſon, who expreſly confines the pleaſures of imagination to "ſuch as ariſe from viſible objects only;" and divides them into "the primary pleaſures of the imagination, which entirely proceeded from ſuch objects as are before our eyes, and thoſe ſecondary pleaſures of the imagination which flow from the ideas of viſible objects, when the objects are not actually before the eye, but are called up into our memories, or formed into agreeable viſions of things that are either abſent or fictitious." This definition ſeems to exclude a blind man from any ſhare whatever of thoſe pleaſures, and yet who would deny that the elegant mind of Blacklock was capable of receiving, and even of imparting them, in no ſmall degree. Our author therefore includes every ſource by which, through any of our ſenſes or perceptions, we receive notices of the world around us; as well as the re-

flex pleaſures derived from the imitative arts.

With what attractive charms this goodly frame
Of nature touches the conſenting hearts
Of mortal men, and what the pleaſing ſtores
Which beauteous imitation thence derives,
To deck the Poet's or the Painter's toil,
My verſe unfolds.

After this clear and conciſe definition, and a lively and appropriate invocation to the powers of fancy guided by truth and liberty, the author begins by unfolding the platonic idea, that the univerſe, with all its forms of material beauty, was called into being from its prototype, exiſting from all eternity in the divine mind. The different propenſities that human beings are born with to various purſuits, are enumerated in ſome very beautiful lines, and *thoſe* are declared to be the moſt noble which lead a choſen few to the love and contemplation of the ſupreme beauty, by the love and contemplation of his works. The poet thus immediately, and at the very outſet, dignifies his theme, by connecting it with the ſublimeſt feelings the human mind is capable of entertaining, feelings without which the various ſcenes of this beautiful univerſe degenerate into gaudy ſhows, fit to catch the eye of children, but unintereſting to the heart and affections; and thoſe laws and properties about which philoſophy buſies herſelf, into a bewildering maſs of unconnected experiments and independent facts. Theſe lines afford more than one example of climax, graceful repetition, and richneſs of poetic language. The ſubject is then branched out into three grand diviſions marked by Addiſon, the *ſublime*, the *wonderful*, and the *beautiful*. Each is exemplified with equal judgment and taſte, but the ſublime is perhaps expreſſed with moſt energy, as it certainly was moſt congenial to the mind of our author. The paſſage, of which the thought is borrowed from Longinus, *ſay why was man ſo eminently raiſed*, is almoſt unequalled in grandeur of thought and loftineſs of expreſſion, yet it has not the appearance, as ſome other parts of the poem have, of being laboured into excellence but rather of being thrown off at once, amid the ſwell and fervency of a kindled imagination. The final cauſe of each of theſe propenſities is happily inſinuated: of the ſenſe of the ſublime, to lead us to the contemplation of the Supreme Being; of that of novelty to awaken us to conſtant activity; of beauty to mark out to us the objects moſt perfect in their kind. Thus, does he make philoſophy and poetry to go hand in hand. The exemplification of the love of novelty, in the audience of *the village matron* who tells of *witchin rhymes and evil ſpirits*, is highly wrought. The author, however, had doubtleſs in his mind, not only the Eſſays of Addiſon, which were more immediately under his eye, but that paſſage in another paper, where he repreſents the circle, at his landlady's, cloſing their ranks, and crowding round the fire at the concluſion of every ſtory of ghoſts; *Around the beldam all erect they hang. Congealed with ſhivering ſighs*, very happily expreſſes the effects of that kind of terror, which makes a man ſhrink into himſelf, and feel afraid, as it were, to draw a full inſpiration. It may be doubted, however, whether the attraction which is felt toward theſe kind of ſenſations, when they riſe to terror, can be fairly referred to the love of novelty. It ſeems rather to depend on that charm, afterward touched upon, which is attached to every thing that ſtrongly ſtirs and agitates the mind. In his deſcription of beauty, which is adorned with all the graces of the chaſter Venus, the author takes occaſion to aim a palpable ſtroke at the Night Thoughts of Dr Young, which are here characteriſed by "the ghoſtly gloom of graves, and hoary vaults, and cloiſtered cells, by walking ſpectres through the midnight ſhade, and attuning the dreadful workings of his heart to the ſcreaming owl." The ſame alluſion is repeated in one of his odes,

Nor where the boding raven chaunts,
Nor near the owl's unhallow'd haunts
Will ſhe (the Muſe) her cares employ;
She flies from ruins and from tombs,
From Superſtition's horrid glooms,
To day-light and to joy.

"This antipathy is not ſurpriſing: for never were two poets more contraſted. Our author had more of taſte and judgment.

ment. Young more of originality. Akenside maintains throughout an uniform dignity. Young has been characteriſtically deſcribed in a late poem as one in whom

Still gleams and ſtill expires the cloudy day
Of genuine Poetry

"The genius of the one was clouded over with the deepeſt glooms of Calviniſm, to which ſyſtem however he owed ſome of his moſt ſtriking beauties. The religion of the other, all at leaſt that appears of it, and all indeed that could with propriety appear in ſuch a poem, is the pureſt theiſm, liberal, cheerful, and ſublime; or, if admitting any mixture, he ſeems inclined to tincture it with the myſticiſm of Plato, and the gay fables of ancient mythology; the one declaims againſt infidels, the other againſt monks; the one reſembles the Gothic, the other the Grecian architecture; the one has been read with deep intereſt by many, who, when they have abandoned the tenets of orthodoxy, can ſcarcely bear to re-peruſe him, the other, dealing more in general truths, will always be read with pleaſure, though he will never make ſo deep an impreſſion.

"The poem goes on to trace the connection of beauty with truth, by ſhewing, that all the beauty we admire in vegetable or animal life reſults from the fitneſs of the object to the uſe for which it is intended, and ſerves as a kind of ſtamp ſet by the Creator to point out the health, ſoundneſs, and perfection, of the form in which it reſides. This leads him on to ſpeak of moral beauty, and tracing the regular gradations of beauty through colour, ſhape, ſymmetry, and grace, to its higheſt character in the expreſſion of moral feelings, he breaks out into an animated apoſtrophe,

Mind, mind alone—the living fountain in itſelf contains
Of beauteous or ſublime.

"The poem continues in a high ſtrain of noble enthuſiaſm to the end of the book, and concludes with an invocation to the genius of ancient Greece, with whoſe philoſophy, and high ſenſe of liberty, he was equally enamoured. It is eaſy for the reader, who is converſant in the writings of Shaftesbury and Hutchinſon, to perceive how much their elegant and faſcinating ſyſtem is adapted to ennoble our author's ſubject, and how much the Pleaſures of Imagination are raiſed in value and importance by building the throne of virtue ſo near the bower of beauty. This book is complete in itſelf; and if we may be allowed to hazard a conjecture, contains nearly the whole of what the author, on the firſt view, might think neceſſary to his ſubject."

Mrs Barbauld proceeds to examine, in the ſame manner, the ſecond and third books of this philoſophical poem, in order to ſhow, more particularly, the poetical uſe which the author had made of his ſubject. She then concludes with the following general obſervations on his poetical character:

"If the genius of Akenſide be to be eſtimated from this poem, and it is certainly the moſt capital of his works, it will be found to be lofty and elegant, chaſte, claſſical, and correct; not marked with ſtrong traits of originality, not ardent nor exuberant. His enthuſiaſm was rather of that kind which is kindled by reading and imbibing the ſpirit of authors than by contemplating at firſt hand the works of nature. As a verſifyer Akenſide is allowed to ſtand among thoſe who have given the moſt finiſhed models of blank verſe. His periods are long but harmonious, the cadences fall with grace, and the meaſure is ſupported with uniform dignity. His muſe poſſeſſes the *mien erect, and high commanding gait*. We ſhall ſcarcely find a low or trivial expreſſion introduced, a careleſs or unfiniſhed line permitted to ſtand. His ſtateline ſs however is ſomewhat allied to ſtiffneſs. His verſe is ſometimes feeble through too rich a redundancy of ornament, and ſometimes laboured into a degree of obſcurity from too anxious a deſire of avoiding natural and ſimple expreſſions. We do not conceive of him as *pouring eaſy his unpremeditated ſtrain*. It is rather difficult to read, from the ſenſe being extended ſometimes through more than twenty lines; but, when well read, fills and gratifies the ear with all the pomp of harmony. It is far ſuperior to the compoſitions of his contemporary Thomſon (we

ſpeak now only of the meaſure) and more equal than Milton, though inferior to his fineſt paſſages. It is indeed too equal to be in ſome degree monotonous. He is fond of compound epithets, led to it perhaps by his fondneſs for the Greek; and delights in giving a claſſic air to his compoſitions, by uſing names and epithets the moſt remote from vulgar uſe. Like Homer's gods, his poetry ſpeaks a very different language from that of common mortals.

"On the whole, though we may not look upon Akenſide as one of thoſe few born to *create* an era in poetry, we may well conſider him as formed to ſhine in the brighteſt, we may venture to predict that his work, which is not formed on any local or temporary ſubject, will continue to be a claſſic in our language; and we ſhall pay him the grateful regard which we owe to genius exerted in the cauſe of liberty and philoſophy, of virtue and of taſte."

By Mrs Barbauld.

CHARACTER OF HENRY VIII.

FROM HENRY'S HISTORY OF BRITAIN.

VERY different characters have been given of Henry VIII. by different authors. Some have repreſented him as a brave, wiſe, juſt, and merciful prince, with few vices or imperfections; while others have painted him in the blackeſt colours, as a cruel unrelenting tyrant, with few or no virtues or good qualities. Thoſe, however, who have delineated his character with the greateſt care and candour, have purſued a middle courſe, by doing juſtice to his good actions and commendable qualifications, while they have not overlooked his criminal paſſions and his vices. The following ſhort deſcription of the moſt ſtriking features in the character of this prince may, it is imagined, be juſtified by authentic monuments and the real tranſactions of his his reign. He was very tall, and in his youth was uncommonly handſome, ſtrong, and active. He delighted and excelled in all manly exerciſes; as riding, tilting, hunting, hawking, leaping, wreſtling, &c. His gait was ſtately, and his air majeſtic. "Who," ſays a contemporary writer, "is ſo dull as not to ſee in that moſt ſerene countenance the ſigns of a King? Who can behold, even afar off, that auguſt majeſty of his whole perſon, and not ſay he was born to a diadem?" Theſe perſonal charms and accompliſhments being viſible to all, gained him great admiration and popularity in the firſt part of his reign. He was fond of muſic, a good performer on ſeveral inſtruments, and no contemptible compoſer. Great pains had been taken with his education, and he had a genius capable of acquiring knowledge. He ſpoke ſeveral languages fluently, particularly Latin and French: but unfortunately his favourite ſtudy was ſchool-divinity; in which he imagined himſelf ſo great a doctor, that he entered the liſts with Martin Luther, in his famous book *De ſeptem Sacramentis*; for which he received ſuch a deluge of praiſe as no author of an inferior rank muſt ever expect. We have no reaſon to ſuſpect that he was deficient in perſonal courage, though he was not forward in expoſing himſelf to danger. His underſtanding was good, when it was not blinded by ſome reigning paſſion. The truth ſeems to be, that the ungovernable impetuoſity of his paſſions was the great defect in his character, the ſource of all his errors, and of all his crimes. In his youth the love of pleaſure was his reigning paſſion, and an extravagant fondneſs for royal feaſts, tilts, tournaments, diſguiſing, and the other pompous expenſive diverſions of the great in thoſe times. About theſe he employed his thoughts; in theſe he ſpent his time, and ſquandered away the treaſures that had been hoarded by his father. To this he was alſo prompted by his vanity, and encouraged by his miniſters, particularly by his great favourite, Cardinal Wolſey, for very obvious reaſons. As he advanced in years, and began to interfere more in buſineſs, paſſions of a darker complexion and more dangerous tendency appeared. From his father he inherited an extreme jealouſy of all who were related to the royal family, and could be ſuppoſed to entertain

the